

LE  
is Vandal?  
ut you have to learn to control  
our emotions and feelings in the  
respect."

Prince Johan Friso, 25, second in  
line to the Dutch throne, is begin-  
ning a six-month engineering stu-  
dentship with the American firm  
space company McDonnell-Douglas  
in California. The prince, an aviation  
and aerospace technology major at  
Delft University of Technology in the  
Netherlands, attended the University of  
College of Engineering at Berkeley  
for two years.

Kathleen Battle's dramatic de-  
but and her voice was heard in  
she sang in New York for the first  
time since she was fired last month  
by the Metropolitan Opera. The  
Carnegie Hall concert by the Phila-  
delphia Orchestra, with Battle as  
soloist, was scheduled before the  
Met fired her.

Catherine Deneuve has been  
named vice president of the Cannes  
Film Festival. She will be the first  
woman to serve in that post, a  
position which will be held for the  
year by Clint Eastwood.

David Letterman's alleged de-  
bauchery has been a major topic  
haunt at NBC. The network's  
CBS contract is set to expire in  
late-night show. Letterman's  
His old "Late Night" show was  
welcomed Letterman's move to  
for his first contract. The network  
where he spent the last two years  
love which was a major topic  
place." Letterman's move to  
Comedian O'Brien, who was  
the appearance of Letterman's  
relationship with the network, who  
claimed Letterman's move to  
contended that the network  
property, which was a major topic  
in 1992. Letterman's move to  
replace John O'Hara, who was  
the "Night" show, was a major  
topic.

INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED

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# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Hosokawa Cabinet Fiasco Stymies Trade Reforms Prime Minister Retreats on Removing A Foe of U.S.-Sought Deregulation

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's efforts to resolve a bitter trade dispute with the United States and to revive the faltering economy suffered a major setback when he said at a midnight press conference that he had been forced to abandon a campaign to remove a dissident from his fractious inner circle of advisers through a cabinet reshuffle.

It was a startling display of political weakness, in which Mr. Hosokawa apparently succumbed to threats that several parties, including the Socialists, might quit the government if he forced out the official and pursued a more conservative course. He sought to put

Japan expresses worries about the potential revival of Super 301. Page 11.

the best face on this fiasco by saying he would now focus on uniting his government.

But it was clear that the coalition remains so divided between its right and left wings that it is unlikely that Mr. Hosokawa will be able to formulate the bold economic and trade policies he has said are needed.

The unexpected announcement Wednesday night left Mr. Hosokawa in the awkward position of not being strong enough to force his coalition to pull together behind a common set of economic policies, or of being able to put new politicians in place who would support his goals.

The focus of the long rumored cabinet reshuffle was Mr. Hosokawa's bid to remove his former ally, Masayoshi Takemura, as the chief cabinet secretary. Mr. Hosokawa and Mr. Takemura, both the heads of small parties, were once so close that they agreed to merge their parties to push their agenda for change.

But Mr. Takemura has proven more moderate than Mr. Hosokawa, particularly on the critical economic issues facing the government, such as tax reform, stimulating the ailing economy and deregulation. He is more inclined toward gradual change and achieving a consensus.

For instance, Mr. Hosokawa had earlier followed the advice of his key conservative strategist and Mr. Takemura's main antagonist, Ichiro Ozawa, and proposed a three-year cut in the income tax and then an even larger

increase in the national sales tax. The tax increase infuriated Mr. Takemura and the Socialists, the largest partner in the coalition. They fought with Mr. Hosokawa and eventually forced him to rescind the proposal.

Mr. Hosokawa was said to have grown even angrier when Mr. Takemura went public with his criticisms and lambasted Mr. Hosokawa's increasingly conservative policies. Although he sought to present an image of unity, Mr. Hosokawa admitted Wednesday night that he had asked Mr. Takemura not to join him at the press conference. He also implicitly acknowledged how paralyzing the squabbling in his coalition has been by suggesting that, though Mr. Takemura will keep his job, he expects the cabinet to be run more efficiently.

"I was extremely concerned about the fact that he had been severely criticized within the ruling coalition," Mr. Hosokawa said of Mr. Takemura, apparently referring to the anger of Mr. Ozawa's party.

No matter how tenuous the situation may be, the announcement represented a modest victory for Mr. Takemura.

The chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party summed up the view of Mr. Takemura's supporters when he said he thought that Mr. Hosokawa "made a good decision."

Nevertheless, Mr. Hosokawa has demonstrated that he is more inclined to side with Mr. Ozawa than the moderates, and that appears likely to continue. Mr. Ozawa wants more serious efforts at deregulating the economy and at ending the dispute with the United States over reducing Japan's towering trade surplus and opening markets for such products as cellular telephones, insurance, medical equipment and autos and auto parts.

Mr. Ozawa has long been an advocate of maintaining a strong relationship with Washington. In fact, some here have said that Mr. Ozawa is currently negotiating personally and in secret with U.S. officials, including Ambassador Walter F. Mondale, on creating fairer access to Japan's cellular telephone market for Motorola Inc.

If he succeeds, Mr. Ozawa will have broken a deadlock that the government bureaucracy was unable to resolve. He also may have established himself as a personal policy bypass around the cabinet, in which he does not sit, directly to the prime minister.



Palestinians marching Wednesday in Jericho as protests over the Hebron massacre continued. Israeli troops killed at least 2 Arabs.

## For Israeli Jews, a Shock Wave of Doubt

By David Hoffman

JERUSALEM — The Hebron massacre has unleashed a wave of profound soul-searching among Israeli Jews, who are questioning their democracy, government and society could have allowed a Jewish settler, Dr. Baruch Goldstein, to murder Muslims at prayer.

It seems clear that the massacre has stirred new doubts among many Israelis about the messianic nationalism that has driven some of the most zealous Jewish settlers in the West Bank. It also may accelerate Israel's long and agonizing debate about the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the 110,000 settlers who live there.

Israelis are worried that the massacre will trigger a new wave of violence, shattering the optimism generated by the peace accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and plunging the country into crisis and a sense of siege.

But despite the second-guessing and feelings

Israel clamps down on a group of 18 radical Jewish settlers. Israelis brace for revenge attacks after the Hebron massacre. Page 2.

of shame over the murders, many Israelis stopped short of saying that Jewish settlements should be evacuated now, as some politicians have urged and as Palestinians are demanding.

Nor do they think that all the settlers should be dismantled. And, for now, Israelis seem to be holding to the deep polarization between hawks and doves that has characterized the country for a quarter-century.

Dr. Goldstein was a militant Jewish extremist and disciple of Meir Kahane, the late American rabbi, who advocated the use of force if necessary to assert Jewish hegemony over lands to which Jews claimed a biblical heritage. While his views are held by only a fraction of the settlers, there are many more among the 140 communities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip who share a blend of messianic purpose and

See ISRAEL, Page 2

## As Worries Grow, the Tide Turns Against Clinton Health Care Plan

By David S. Broder

and Richard Morin

Washington Post Service

BLUE ASH, Ohio — Short of information and worried by growing doubts about the quality of the health care they would receive, more Americans are swinging against President Bill Clinton's plan to remake the country's medical system.

A new Washington Post-ABC News Poll showed that for the first time since the president introduced his proposal, last September, more people disapproved than approved of the plan.

The margin was small — 48 percent to 44

percent — but the trend ran counter to White House hopes.

Eight out of 10 people surveyed said they felt major concern that the quality of their health care would decline if Mr. Clinton's plan became law. This figure is significantly higher than last fall.

Still, broad support remained for the major goals and principles Mr. Clinton espouses. The president also stood out in the public's mind as the one person in Washington who has been trying hard to improve health care.

Mr. Clinton's problem — as shown in a discussion with a dozen Ohio voters — is that people say they do not understand his plan.

Opponents, meanwhile, have been able to

raise serious doubts about it with various advertisements and arguments.

Many people said they could not figure out whether they or the country would be better off if the plan were adopted, but their reaction was to be wary of the proposal.

The uncertainty and lack of information echoed loudly in the discussion here, and it showed up just as strongly in the poll. The number saying they knew a lot about the plan has climbed only seven points since last fall, and these out of four people still said they knew little or almost nothing about it.

It was the third time Washington Post reporters had sat down with these Cincinnati area residents who first gathered to hear Mr. Clinton introduce his plan. The poll's margin of error

was plus or minus 3 percent; 1,531 people were surveyed in the poll, which was conducted Feb. 24-27.

"I just get really aggravated with it," said Cathy Radloff, 36, a Realtor, "because everybody thinks there's something, and nobody has anything concrete."

She has been skeptical of the proposal from the beginning. Still, the same frustration was expressed by more supportive members of the group.

"He has an idea for a plan," said Frank Duvall, a 62-year-old building engineer. "But I don't really believe he's worked out the details."

Jamarcus Rucker, 19, who is working as a sales clerk to earn money for college, reflected the confusing signals coming from Washington.

"There is a plan," he said. "But will he go forward with it? I don't think so. I think he's going to switch it all around."

He added: "It's just like rolling the dice in Vegas. You don't ever know where it's going to land."

Terri Hatton, 41, an office manager, said: "It doesn't seem like it's going to help in the long run to me. There are going to be a lot more people losing than gaining."

Surveys have consistently shown nearly unanimous support for the president's main goal of guaranteed health insurance for every citizen, and that was true of even the most

See HEALTH, Page 5

## Volatility Of Markets Puts Investors In a Frenzy

Stock Traders Discount  
Signals From Economy  
As They Focus on Rates

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK — Stock prices around the world plunged on Wednesday and then recovered in a frightening gyrations led by interest rates and bond prices, and more fundamental questions of how they will be affected by the governments and central banks of the major financial powers.

Wall Street showed the most striking volatility, with the Dow Jones industrials dropping 48 points within minutes of opening in sympathy with German, British and French exchanges that had tumbled on fears that the Bundesbank would slow down its progress in cutting interest rates.

In Asia, the Tokyo market led Pacific Rim markets lower on fears that higher U.S. rates would force up Japanese rates and delay recovery, and then attract home American money that had been chasing huge gains in the emerging markets of Southeast Asia all last year.

The Dow Jones industrial index, itself buffeted by higher U.S. interest rates and falling bond prices since the Federal Reserve tightened policy a month ago, moved in tandem with the bond market during the rest of the day, slowly climbing back as government bond prices recovered.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed 22.51 points higher on Wednesday, at 3,831.74. The Treasury's bellwether 30-year bond also recovered and was yielding 6.77 percent at the close of trading, little changed from 6.78 percent on Tuesday.

The day's events demonstrated conclusively that interest rate expectations and their effect on bonds were driving stock prices, and not the signals from the real economy. At that point, however, stock pickers divide on whether the present "correction" in stock prices, as the market euphemism goes, is finished or will continue.

Traditional analysis, exemplified by major strategists at big trading houses and banks on both sides of the Atlantic, is that bond and stock markets went somewhat crazy after U.S. interest rates went up and will calm down after Wall Street digests a current drop of about 3 to 4 percent.

That was the view of Abby Joseph Cohen of Goldman Sachs in New York, who said that what was going on was "a hiccup."

In Frankfurt, Norbert Walter, chief economist of Deutsche Bank, said that European markets were going through an "extreme over-reaction," and that bonds would soon correct themselves when traders realized that inflation fears were overblown.

But others replied that there was more to come because fundamentals were different this time.

"If you try to come at this with the usual tools of Wall Street — numerical, rigorous, and logical — you will miss it," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany Securities. He had been one of several stock-market analysts predicting that stock prices would drop when interest rates rose.

Neal Soss, chief economist for CS First Boston, pointed out that in the last few years most

See MARKETS, Page 12

Kiosk

## Assad's Younger Son Cited as Successor

**DAMASCUS (AP)** — As Syria memorialized President Hafez Assad's oldest son, Basil, the nation's top military leader raised the prospect on Wednesday that the next son would take over as the expected successor to the president.

The defense minister, Lieutenant General Mustafa Tlas, addressed Mr. Assad in saying that his younger son, Bashar Assad, 29, an ophthalmologist, would be "a good successor." Basil Assad died Jan. 21 in an automobile accident.

## Metal's Ex-Chief Is Raided

Investigators raided and searched the Frankfurt home of Heinz Schimmelbusch, the former chief executive of Metallgesellschaft AG, after the troubled conglomerate asked prosecutors to see if he and another former executive had broken German laws. (Page 11)

## General News

"Schindler's List" received a respectful welcome at its opening in Germany. Page 2.

The Senate rejected a constitutional requirement to balance the budget. Page 3.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi called again for a separate Zulu kingdom. Page 4.

## Science

Officials are trying to determine how many Americans are infected with the AIDS virus. Page 8.

Book Review

Page 7.

Bridge

Page 7.

Crossword

Page 5.

## Newsstand Prices

Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 C.
Cyprus	0.800 C.	Nigeria	50.00 Nkr.
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Orman	1,000 Riols
Greece	0.85	Qatar	8.00 Riols
Gibraltar	0.85	Repub. of Ireland	1.00
Great Britain	0.85	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Egypt	5.00 P.	South Africa	6 R.
France	5.00 F.	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh
Italy	1.00 L.	U.S. Mil.	1.10
Japan	150 Yen	Zimbabwe	500 Fils
Kuwait	500 Fils		



Sarajevans taking advantage of the cease-fire to get some air Wednesday. UN officials said that Serbs later violated the truce, firing grenades at Bosnian positions in the city. They said Serbs also shelled the town of Breza from just outside the Sarajevo exclusion zone.

## Muslim-Croat Pact Aims to Isolate Serbs

By Daniel Williams

and Thomas W. Lippman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bosnian Muslim and Croatian negotiators have agreed to link their war-torn territories under a single flag in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a step aimed at isolating Bosnia's Serbian faction at peace talks and bringing the war in the former Yugoslavia to an end.

Muslim and Croatian representatives signed a detailed political and military document that would set up a two-house legislature, merge the warring armies of both Bosnian groups and provide for the presidency to switch annually from one group to the other.

The accord was worked out in four days of talks at the State Department and concluded with frenetic phone calls from the Croatian foreign minister, Mate Granic, to President Franco Tudjman in Zagreb, Croatia, and

"much floor pacing," a department official said.

The document was signed by Mr. Granic, Kresimir Zubak, representative of the Bosnian Croats, and Haris Silajdzic, Bosnia's foreign minister. No further signatures or ratifications are required to put it into effect, a U.S. official said.

The Muslims and Croats have engaged in heavy fighting in recent months, although both regard the more powerful Serbs as the main enemy. U.S. officials have told the Muslims that they need to negotiate and not dream of recovering territory by force. Croatia, in turn, has been warned by European leaders that it faces sanctions if it continues to support the Bosnian Croats militarily.

NATO plans to keep up the pressure in the airspace over Bosnia. Page 5.

As a further incentive to join forces, representatives on both sides were told that a new Croatia-Bosnia federation might eventually obtain limited membership in the European Union and would be invited to take part in NATO's new Partnership for Peace program, which offers military cooperation.

A U.S. special envoy, Charles E. Redman, oversaw the talks here, which culminated two weeks of diplomacy that broke an apparently intractable stalemate.

The agreement shows how much can be accomplished even after bitter years of violence, when two sides sit down to reach an understanding. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said.

In effect, by joining Muslim and Croatian sectors the agreement would divide Bosnia into two parts — one of Muslims and Croats, one of Serbs — rather than the three envisioned in

See BOSNIA, Page 5

## Bond Sell-Off Raises Fear Of a 'Financial Accident'

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS — The continuing sell-off in European bond and stock markets is raising fears of a looming "serious financial accident," analysts said Wednesday.

"This is a crisis," said Christopher Potts at Banque Indosuez in Paris. "It's a very dangerous situation because markets are dominated by fear. We're seeing large-scale, indiscriminate selling not related to underlying fundamentals."

He was seconded by George Magnus at S. G. Warburg in London. "There is a certain self-feeding momentum about the sell-off which is completely impervious to technical and fundamental considerations," Mr. Magnus said.

He said the sell-off was no longer a matter of speculators' getting out of the declining market. "It's gone beyond that," Mr. Magnus said. "More traditional institutions are having to take defensive action, even if that means only not investing."

"This has the makings of a serious financial accident if the uptrend in bond yields does not stop fairly soon. We're already pretty close to levels which could unleash far-reaching damage to equity markets."

Analysts agreed that the greatest danger stems from the spreading contagion of disarray from bond markets to share prices. That is because falling share prices have a more direct

See IMPACT, Page 12

Dow Jones	Up	Trib Index	Down
22.51		1.15%	
3,831.74		113.10	
The Dollar	West. close	previous close	
DM	1.705	1.705	
Pound	1.4984	1.4895	
Yen	104.20	104.55	
FF	5.802	5.8185	

## It's a Coming Attraction Germany Approves Maglev Rail Line

By Brandon Mitchener

BONN — Sixty years and 2 billion Deutsche marks after it was first conceived, Europe's first high-speed, magnetic-levitation train was cleared on Wednesday for takeoff.

The German cabinet gave final approval to build the passenger train, known as the Transrapid, casting aside criticism that it is a technological and financial gamble.

An almost giddy Matthias Wissmann, the German transport minister, described the 8.9 billion DM (\$5.2 billion) project as the embryo of a new age of government and industrial cooperation that proves "we don't just

let high-tech ride to and fro in Germany but actually make it go someplace."

Specifically, the "maglev" train will go between Berlin and Hamburg, a distance of 285 kilometers (175 miles). It is expected to go into operation in about 10 years.

The train, also called Whispering Arrow, is faster and quieter than a normal train because its passage involves virtually no friction.

The project's magnetic levitation technology, while still untested commercially, has been 60 years in the making. A German engineer, Hermann Kemper, first received a

See TRAIN, Page 5



## Israel Singles Out 18 Radical Settlers

### Move Fails to Quell Violence As Riots Leave 2 Arabs Dead

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel began to carry out some of its announced tougher measures against radical Jewish settlers on Wednesday, ordering 18 people to stay out of specified Arab towns and also reportedly telling some to turn in their army-issued rifles.

But targets of the new, limited crackdown, most of them militants faithful to anti-Arab preachings of Rabbi Meir Kahane, who was assassinated in New York in 1990, said they would defy what they called "insane orders." They included Rabbi Kahane's son, Benjamin Zeev Kahane, who said, "This is illegal, and it is criminal."

The government moves against Jewish extremists did nothing to reduce Palestinian fury over the Hebron massacre, in which a settler killed dozens of Muslim worshippers last week, moving them down with automatic rifle fire as they prayed.

Rioting erupted and new deaths followed almost as soon as the army lifted curfews Wednesday on the West Bank and Gaza Strip so that residents who were bottled up all week could buy food.

Soldiers shot and killed two West Bank protesters, one in Hebron and one in Jericho, during street battles that were described by witnesses as uncommonly fierce.

The violence strongly suggested that the rage was not about to subside quickly.

That Jericho exploded was especially worrisome. It is there and in Gaza that Palestinian self-rule is supposed to begin under the agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The planned start of self-rule has been delayed by nearly three months, partly by disputes over security details and now by the Hebron killings, which prompted the PLO to suspend negotiations.

After the latest unrest, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Palestinians would continue to be restricted indefinitely through curfews and roadblocks that keep them from leaving the territories for work in Israel.

He said he wanted to "put a lid" on the unrest to reduce the risk of revenge attacks on Israelis, which many here believe are inevitable.

"I don't need casualties on the Israeli side in addition to the tragedy in Hebron," Mr. Rabin said.

In comments on army radio, the prime minister's adviser on terrorism urged Israelis authorized to carry guns to do so at all times, although he warned them against becoming trigger-happy.

**Clinton Makes an Appeal**

President Bill Clinton urged Palestinians on Wednesday not to abandon the Middle East peace talks, saying that to reject negotiations would "hand a victory to the extremists," new organizations reported.

Mr. Clinton told reporters that he thought the Palestinians wanted to rejoin the talks. He added, "I'm not resigned to the fact that it won't happen."

Mr. Clinton said Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, had indicated that he would join the talks in Washington but that he was under pressure at home not to do so.

On Capitol Hill, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Palestinians needed not only security assurances but also to "see a different future" as well.

He told the Senate appropriations committee that this meant changing "realities on the ground," spreading self-rule from Jericho and Gaza to all of the West Bank, and withdrawing Israel's military forces.

In addition, Mr. Christopher said the Clinton administration might support the temporary stationing of United Nations observers in Jericho and in Gaza. The Palestinians are demanding that UN troops be deployed throughout the West Bank.

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Palestinians fleeing tear gas fired by Israeli soldiers during a clash Wednesday in the occupied Gaza Strip.

## Security Tight as Israelis Await Revenge Attacks

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israelis, whether horrified or defensive about the slaughter of Palestinian worshippers by an Israeli gunman in a mosque in the West Bank town of Hebron, are bracing themselves for what many fear will be revenge attacks by Palestinians.

"The Arabs will definitely do something soon," said Katie Alon, 22, a college student who was shopping in downtown Jerusalem. "When things like this happen they get back at us. I listen to the news a lot more. I'm careful where I go."

Israel's senior anti-terrorism official, Yigal Pressler, warned Israelis here and abroad on Wednesday to be on guard against attacks by Arabs. He advised Israelis with gun licenses to carry their weapons in Israel and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The government has forbidden Palestinians living in the occupied territories to enter Israel, leaving many businesses short-staffed. Security has been tightened in hotels and malls.

School administrators were meeting with parents Wednesday to discuss security measures.

The tension is especially high in the occupied territories, where Jewish settlers now travel to and from settlements in heavily guarded convoys. Jewish soldiers shot and killed a Jewish settler and wounded his wife on Tuesday after mistaking them for Palestinian gunmen.

Many Israelis expressed a deep sense of foreboding about what will happen in the wake of the massacre. The attack on Friday, carried out by Dr. Baruch Goldstein, an immigrant to Israel from New York, left scores of dead and wounded. Numerous radical Muslim groups in the Arab world, as well as the occupied territories, have promised to avenge the murders.

After the murder by Israeli troops of a radical Muslim cleric in February 1992 in southern Lebanon, the Iranian-backed Hezbollah movement took responsibility for the killing of an Israeli security officer in Ankara. The group also took responsibility for the March 1992 bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, which left 39 dead and 250 people wounded.

Dr. Goldstein's attack, whether by plan or coincidence, took place on the same day as the Buenos Aires explosion, according to the Jewish calendar.

Those who have lost family members in a whirlwind of attacks and counterattacks often seem to feel the tragedy most deeply.

"For me this is very hard, because I know what the people who lost family members are going through," said Elise Ben-Rafael, whose husband was killed in the explosion in Argentina. "It is always the wrong people who get killed. Nothing is sacred now, it can happen to any one, any time."

Perhaps those most concerned are parents. One kindergarten that was holding a meeting for parents on Wednesday refused to let a reporter sit in on the discussion. Many of the anxious parents would be identified only by their first names.

"We have Arab workers who, once the closure of the occupied territories is lifted, will come back to work," said a member of the parent's committee at the kindergarten. "Some of them have been loyal employees for 10 or 20 years. But what do we do? Can we still trust them? Will one of them decide to seek revenge on our children?"

In a circular put out by the Education Ministry, teachers were told to devote class time to letting students express such emotions as pain, anger and fear that may have been generated by the massacre.

"What makes many of us so anxious is that while we believe there will be an attack, we have no idea when, or where it will take place," one woman said.

For the moment, most Israelis can do little more than wait for the reverberations of the Hebron massacre to diminish.

"Dr. Baruch Goldstein murdered not only Palestinians, but Jews," Youssef Lapid wrote in an editorial in the newspaper *Ma'ariv*. "They are still walking among us. There is no doubt now that Arabs, this very hour, are planning revenge. The bloodshed did not end in the Cave of the Patriarchs."

Another student in the van was critically wounded, and doctors said he might not survive. Two others survived with lesser wounds.

City officials sought to calm fears that the incident was related to Middle East tensions.

The white van was not marked, but its occupants wore the black hats and sideburns typical of Hasidic Jews.

Rabbi Shmuel Butman, a leader of the Lubavitcher sect, drew his own conclusions. "It seems to us this was an act of terrorism," he said.

The Brooklyn Bridge was closed for hours after the shooting. Security was tightened at sensitive locations, and the FBI and U.S. Justice Department were keeping watch.

The attack occurred as hundreds of Lubavitchers traveled from Brooklyn to Manhattan's Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, where their grand rabbi, Menachem Schneerson, had undergone cataract surgery. Rabbi Schneerson, 91, and a small entourage used another route back to Brooklyn.

The sect, one of the largest of about 10 Hasidic groups, claims about 250,000 members in the United States and abroad. Other Jewish sources contend that half that number would be a generous estimate.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### French Seize 26 in Legislator's Death But Then Set Free All but 6 of Them

PARIS (IHT) — French policemen arrested 26 people, including eight local politicians, in connection with the slaying of an anti-corruption legislator, but released all but six on Wednesday.

The deputy, Yann Piat, 44, who had sought to convert the casino at Hyeres into a conference center and turn a lucrative residential project into a bird sanctuary, was shot and killed in the city on the Mediterranean coast last week by two men on a motorcycle.

She had received death threats after campaigning against drug trafficking and protection rackets. Other deputies said they had been threatened, and one said he had a car accident after someone sawed through an axle.

A public prosecutor said the six suspects still in police custody were being checked against a composite sketch of one of the killers and for suspected connections with organized crime. They included a rightist politician, Joseph Serca, the vice president of the local regional council, whom Mrs. Piat defeated in legislative elections last March.

### Mexico and Rebels Reach Accord

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — Rebel and government negotiators announced a tentative agreement on Wednesday to end a peasant uprising in southern Mexico.

A rebel spokesman read the list of demands the Zapatista National Liberation Army brought to the talks, including calls for democratic reforms and improving the lot of poor Indians in southern Chiapas State.

An aide to government's peace envoy, Manuel Camacho Solis, read a response promising new attention in the areas of housing, education, health, and employment in the rural communities of the impoverished state. He also pledged that the government would soon launch a large-scale program to build roads and health clinics and in bringing electricity to those communities that inspired the Indian uprising that began Jan. 1.

### Hanoi Reports 'Positive' U.S. Talks

HANOI (Combined Dispatches) — Vietnam reported "positive results" on Wednesday at the end of three days of talks with the United States on financial claims and a timetable for opening diplomatic relations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the first round of talks since the end of the U.S. economic embargo last month "has ended with positive results," but experts still had to discuss remaining issues in a new round to take place later.

The negotiations, together with what the U.S. State Department called a "productive exchange of views" in New York on human rights, marked a promising start to the new chapter in relations. "We've been making progress," said James Hall, the U.S. delegation leader. (Reuters, AP)

### Explosive Caused Blast in Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — A blast that killed six people, partly destroying a Brussels apartment building, was caused by an explosive, a spokesman for the Brussels public prosecutor said on Wednesday.

Traces of explosive had been found in a fifth-floor apartment where the blast occurred on Tuesday. The spokesman denied Belgian newspaper reports that the apartment's occupant, who died in the blast, was a soldier.

"He was a former banking agent," he said.

Le Soir, a Brussels newspaper, quoted neighbors as saying the man, identified as Serge Borx, 51, collected explosives. A police spokesman said six people had died and 10 were wounded.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Japanese Airlines Seek to Slash Fares

TOKYO (APF) — Japan's leading airlines have applied to cut fares on international routes by as much as 55 percent starting in April, in a bid to compete with the growing number of travel agents offering discounted tickets.

Japan Air Lines, the nation's largest carrier, said it had applied to the Transport Ministry to reduce return fares to Europe by an average 41 percent to 152,000 yen (\$1,450). At the same time, it is seeking to cut fares to Los Angeles and San Francisco by 38 percent.

All Nippon Airways, the domestic carrier, is seeking approval to cut fares by as much as 55 percent on European routes and an average of 40 percent on flights to the West Coast of the United States.

A record number of foreigners visited Britain last year and spent a record £9.1 billion (\$13.6 billion), up 15 percent from 1992. Provisional figures showed there were 19.3 million visitors in 1993 — a 4 percent higher than the year before. (Reuters)

Travelers have been canceling Easter trips to Israel because of the Hebron massacre. The Tourism Ministry decided to postpone a promotional campaign that was to be started in the coming days in several European countries. (AFP)

Concorde, the supersonic airliner, celebrated its 25th birthday in the air Wednesday. The first of the Concorde developed by France and Britain made its maiden flight from Toulouse, France, on March 2, 1969. Commercial passenger services began in 1976. (Reuters)

## ISRAEL: Massacre Unleashes a Shock Wave of Doubt

Continued from Page 1

nationalism. But in the aftermath of the killings, it has provoked criticism. "Their God isn't our God, and isn't the God of most of the religious public in Israel," Uzi Baram, a Labor Party member of parliament and the tourism minister, said in a newspaper commentary.

"Decisions about the peace process and Israel's final borders will be based on strategic and security considerations, not according to the settlers' map of holy cities."

Yaron Ezrahi, a political scientist and Hebrew University professor, said: "There has been a tremendous blow inflicted on the connection between religion and nationalism in Israel. Despite the fact this man was an extremist, the connection between religious symbolism and the massacre confirms the worst expectations and doubts of the secular community."

Even among the Jewish settlers, questions are being asked about whether they should have raised alarms earlier about the most militant among them.

"I am sorry and deeply distressed that the distinctions between us and them wasn't made earlier," said Vered Noam, who lives in the West Bank settlement of Kfar Adumim, outside Jerusalem.

"On the outer fringes of our group, there are dangerous elements and they cannot be part of us anymore."

They are far from us morally, spiritually, religiously, politically and ideologically."

"Are they Zionists? Of course not," she added. "But that is hardly the question. They are not human. I cannot understand them, not as a Jew, a Zionist, a human being."

Shmuel Langer, a Jerusalem businessman, said: "This was a greater incident than any other, because it was in a house of prayer, and because it was so humiliating. He shot them in the back, while they were bending. They were humbling themselves to their God, and he shot them. I can't stop thinking about that image."

Muki Tsur, a leader of the kibbutz movement, said, "The group to which Goldstein belonged is very marginal and unusual in Israeli society, but that is the reason he wasn't taken seriously enough. How did we not see it? How did we not think that such a thing could happen?"

"This is a terrible wound on Israeli society," he added. "This is not between us and the Arabs. It's between ourselves, between the right and the left, the religious and the secular. We have to learn to live together and talk together, and I don't think we really know how."

Kineret Lahad, a 21-year-old university student, said: "I can't believe that a thing like this could happen in our democracy. I was so ashamed. I couldn't believe a Jew, who knew about the history of the Holocaust, could do such a thing."

"I was really sad, and scared," she added. "Especially now, everyone was becoming so optimistic. My brother is about to go into the army, and just a few days ago I was thinking how happy I would be that he would not have to go to Gaza."

She said she was especially nervous that the massacre would lead to a tide of violence, and because there were signs that the Israeli Army, a barometer of the nation's sense of security, was confused and frayed. The night before, she said, army patrols opened fire by accident on an Israeli settler driving in the West Bank, killing him and wounding his wife.

**Troops Kill 2 Arabs**

Israeli troops killed at least two Arabs on Wednesday when hundreds of stone-throwing Palestinians took to the streets of towns in the occupied territories, according to Arab witnesses and military sources quoted by Reuters.

Palestinians said the violence in Hebron, where one Arab youth was killed, was more serious than the unrest that broke out after the massacre there Friday. At least 21 Palestinians and two Israelis have died in clashes since then.

## 'Schindler's List' Offers Germans 'Sense of Events'

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Eight hundred people — diplomats and artists, filmmakers and people who had known Oskar Schindler when he lived here — came solemnly together in the municipal theater under the patronage of President Richard von Weizsäcker to see the German premiere of an American film many Germans thought one of their own should have made long ago: "Schindler's List" by Steven Spielberg.

The reactions at the end were tears, stunned silence and a smattering of applause that was cut short as if somehow out of place. "It needed you to do it," Mr. von Weizsäcker told Mr. Spielberg when the lights came up.

Dieter Trautwein, a Protestant minister who befriended Mr. Schindler in the 1960s, said, "On the whole, it succeeded in getting across a sense of what those events were really like, and posing the most important question: Where was everybody else?"

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who was in Frankfurt on Monday night to honor the Rothschild family, did not attend the showing on Tuesday night. "I would have loved to have bent Kohl's ear," the director said. "There's no hard feelings."

Each guest was asked to donate 100 Deutsche marks (\$60) to a German charity called Atoning Forgetting to restore a deteriorating memorial at the former Nazi concentration camp in Auschwitz, where

Mr. Schindler's employees would have gone to the ovens if he had not saved them from the SS.

One of the guests was Michael Friedmann, a 38-year-old son of two Schindler Jews who is a lawyer in Frankfurt. He saw the film with his mother.

"I saw my parents, and I was crying," he said of the film. "I saw the millions who didn't survive, and I was crying. I saw the

"I hope a lot of Germans, particularly young Germans, will go see this film, which helps us to feel the Holocaust."

Germans who saved some of them, and I was crying, and I saw the Germans who murdered, and I was crying, too. I hope a lot of Germans, particularly young Germans, will go see this film, which helps us to feel the Holocaust."

His mother, Evgenia Friedmann, told Mr. Spielberg, "I wish you had done the film 10 years earlier, but nobody who sees it will ever forget it."

The Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung, a conservative daily, ran a front-page editorial about it. "All indications are that

Spielberg's film will move and excite this country," it said. "Everybody should see this film."

But nearly 50 years after the disappearance of the Nazi death machinery, fear was not entirely absent for this occasion. Mr. Spielberg, who was presenting the picture on Wednesday in Krakow, the site of Oskar Schindler's ceramics factory and of many scenes in the film, was worried that German right-wing extremists and neo-Nazis would try to spoil the German opening and asked for tight security.

The city authorities and the U.S. Consulate, which helped with the arrangements and with the publicity, complied.

Toward the end of his life, Mr. Schindler lived in a shabby furnished room overlooking the Frankfurt railroad station, having lost or gambled away \$100,000 in German government compensation for the loss of his factory.

He died in a hospital in Hildesheim in October 1974, almost unknown except in Israel and among those who still called themselves Schindler's Jews. Frankfurt later named a small street in a housing project after him.

"Schindler's List" opens across the country Thursday, but German critics have been previewing it for months. They have found few faults.

Der Spiegel, a weekly news magazine that often dismisses anything American, especially popular culture, made the movie its cover story for its Feb. 21 issue.

"Schindler's List" is great beyond all expectations," the article said. "No book, no documentation, no film can grasp the horror and the incomprehensibility of the Holocaust. But 'Schindler's List' — the first great movie that has really taken bureaucratic planning and factory-executed mass murder as its subject — shows what it is possible to do. It is possible to tell the story."

Die Zeit, an intellectual weekly, wrote in January that there had been many German films about World War II in recent years: "Das Boot," about the travails of a German submarine crew in the Atlantic, and Joseph Vilsmaier's "Stalingrad," which attracted 1.5 million viewers last year and gave them a realistic depiction of the turning point of the war.

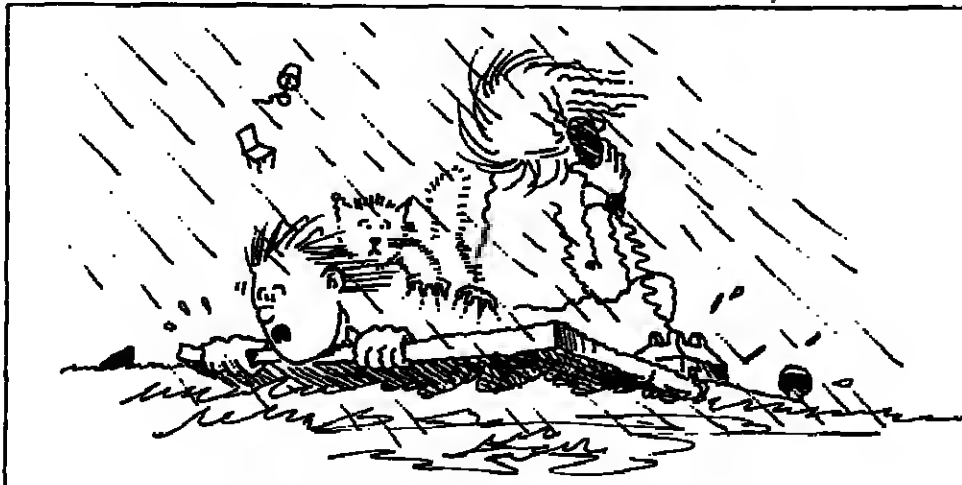
These films, wrote Andreas Kilb, a reviewer, "show the Germans the way they prefer to see themselves: as victims."

"As long as this is so," he continued, "others will have to tell us the story of our own history. Steven Spielberg will not be the last."

Arthur Brauner, a Jewish refugee from Poland who settled here after the war and has produced more than 200 movies, has said he tried for 18 years to get German government backing to produce a film on Mr. Schindler, but failed because it was not thought to be a financially viable project.

"A German film about a 'good' Nazi could be seen by the outside world as self-justification," Karin Marquardt, director of the Berlin film support body, said.

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## THE AMERICAS / A SLOPPY INVESTIGATION

## From Suspicion to Arrest, 7-Year CIA 'Debate'

By Tim Weiner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency first became aware that Aldrich Ames might be a Soviet mole nearly seven years ago, but failed to focus on evidence pointing at him until last year.

Recounting the investigation that led to Mr. Ames's being charged with spying for Moscow, they said the CIA's investigation of a suspected traitor in its ranks rose and fell in intensity over the years.

For instance, they said the agency took two years to question him about a 1989 tip from one of its own officers that Mr. Ames, who is reported to have received as much as \$2.7 million from the Soviet Union, was living far beyond his means. Another year passed before the agency tried to verify Mr. Ames's response that his wife had inherited money.

The investigation finally stepped up in 1992, the officials said, when Mr. Ames was so careless as to travel to Venezuela after telling his superiors that he was going to Colombia to visit his mother-in-law.

Not until June 1993 did the CIA's internal-security officers search Mr. Ames's office at the agency.

Court papers made public Tuesday by the FBI painted Mr. Ames as a spy who grew extremely careless, but intelligence and congressional officials also described the CIA's long in-house search to catch him as sloppy and hapless.

"Unfocused" would be a kind way to put it, said Representative Robert G. Torricelli, Democrat of New Jersey, a member of the House Intelligence Committee. Mr. Torricelli praised the bureau's work on the case in

recent months, but said, "The CIA's work for the seven preceding years was a debacle."

Eight of the 10 Soviet and Eastern European agents Mr. Ames is suspected of betraying were executed in Moscow between the time he first came under investigation and the time of his arrest, according to members of Congress who have been briefed by senior FBI and CIA officers.

"In all, there are 10 executions tied to Ames, and most happened during these sev-

er years he was under investigation," an intelligence official said.

"These were key people involved in every component of the Soviet bureaucracy," including senior intelligence officials and a top nuclear weapons expert, he said.

The search for the mole began in 1986, after two intelligence officers at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, Valery F. Martinov and Sergei M. Motorin, who at great risk agreed to become double agents for the United States, were recalled to Moscow, arrested, tried and executed by firing squad.

In addition, they said, the CIA's most important operations against the Soviet Union were inexplicably failing.

At first, the best guess was that the spy responsible was Edward Lee Howard, a CIA officer who defected to the Soviet Union in 1985, or Clayton Lonetree, a Marine guard

convicted of spying from his post at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, officials said.

But by late 1986 or early 1987, said Robert M. Gates, the former director of Central Intelligence, the CIA knew it had "a continuing problem in our operations dealing with the Soviet Union that could not be explained by Edward Lee Howard or Clayton Lonetree."

Then, in 1989, the CIA was jolted when three more of its most valued Soviet double agents disappeared, intelligence officials and members of Congress said.

At least 200 CIA officers, including Mr. Martinov, Mr. Motorin and the double agents who disappeared in 1989 were secretly working for the United States. All 200 eventually fell under scrutiny.

But from 1987 to 1991, when William H. Webster, the former head of the FBI, headed the CIA, the investigation floundered in a sea of uncertainty.

Not until a joint CIA-FBI task force began working on the cases in 1991 did the investigation gain any momentum. The group narrowed its number of suspects from 200 to 20 CIA officers, again including Mr. Ames.

Still, CIA officers overlooked or ignored important facts that could have implicated him, intelligence officials and members of Congress said.

They said, for example, that a CIA colleague voiced suspicion in late 1989 because Mr. Ames appeared to have a great deal of money for a man who made less than \$70,000 a year. That year, he paid \$540,000 in cash for a home in Arlington, Virginia.

Yet two years passed before Mr. Ames was confronted directly with questions about his

new-found wealth, they said. He explained that it was an inheritance from the family of his Colombian-born wife. Another year passed before the CIA investigated.

In the three years that passed between the initial tip about Mr. Ames's wealth and the failed investigation in Colombia, two high-ranking Soviet agents working for the CIA — a senior counterintelligence officer and a nuclear-weapons specialist — disappeared and were executed.

In those years, Mr. Ames was depositing at least \$276,000 in cash into his personal banking accounts, buying a new Jaguar and running up thousands of dollars a month in credit card charges.

In this same period, Mr. Ames also passed a CIA lie-detector test and retained access to highly classified documents about the CIA's operations in Moscow, despite being transferred to a less sensitive counterintelligence post.

Not until October 1992 did he blunder and call greater scrutiny on himself. He told his superiors that he was going to Bogotá to visit his mother-in-law, but instead he traveled to Caracas, Venezuela, where he met a Russian contact, according to an FBI affidavit. His travels were under surveillance. He had left a clue too large to overlook.

That finally intensified the investigation, an intelligence official said.

The 1993 search of his office uncovered internal documents about sensitive counterintelligence operations that had nothing to do with his counterintelligence assignment.

Within weeks, the FBI was searching through the trash outside his house, tapping into his computer and watching his every move.



Senators Orrin Hatch of Utah, left, and Paul Simon of Illinois talking with reporters after the Senate rejected, by a vote of 63 to 37, a constitutional amendment to require a balanced U.S. budget.

## Senators Reject Amendment To Require Balanced Budget

By Adam Clymer

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has rejected a constitutional amendment to require a balanced U.S. budget, killing the proposal for at least this year.

The vote was 63 to 37 late Tuesday, leaving the measure four votes short of the two-thirds majority required for an amendment to the Constitution.

The measure, sponsored by Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, never stimulated the grass-roots support its backers had hoped for. It failed after intense, skilled opposition by Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and George J. Mitchell of Maine, who raised the specter of political, economic and constitutional perils.

And they solidified wavering opponents by arranging for a vote on a much weaker version of a balanced-budget amendment, which was overwhelmingly defeated but still provided a political comfort zone for a few senators. Six senators voted for the weaker version.

Under the amendment, federal spending could not exceed income unless Congress, by three-fifths votes in both houses, agreed to allow a deficit. It would have required separate three-fifths votes to increase the national debt, the accumulation of annual deficits.

House backers insisted that they would still press for a vote there next month, but Mr. Mitchell, the Senate majority leader, declared he would not bring it up again. "This is it," he said. "There is no reason in the world to even consider bringing it back. Under no circumstances over which I have any control will this be brought up again, this session, this Congress, this year."

But Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the Republican leader, said: "It's going to happen. If not this year, next year or the next year."

Mr. Mitchell delivered the closing speech against the proposal, saying, "The balanced budget amendment now before us is a bold example of political posturing."

He said he knew some members felt a need "for political cover." "I understand the fear some have of taking an action contrary to prevailing public opinion," he said.

He said later that many in both parties thought the amendment was a bad idea but feared for reelection. "If this was a secret ballot, this amendment would not get a majority," he said.

Mr. Dole criticized the administration's opposition to the amendment, saying, "The bottom line is this administration is looking for every excuse in the book to spend more money than Americans are willing to pay for in tax dollars."

He said that without the amendment, the nation would be like a family, "that struggles year after year with a growing credit card debt because it can never quite tighten its belt enough to pay off the principal."

Its supporters contended that it was the only way to force Congress and the executive branch to halt years and years of deficit spending.

Mr. Simon said: "There is a day of reckoning. We ought to stop this before we get to the edge of the cliff."

Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, called deficit spending "fiscal child abuse."

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, a reluctant supporter, said he was loath to put the amendment into the Constitution, calling it "the worst method proposed for eliminating our persistent federal deficit" — except for all the failed alternatives that had already been tried.

But he said it was "the only way in force Congress and the executive branch to face up to the problem."

Senator Bob Kerrey, Democrat of Nebraska, contradicted them, saying, "The only thing that will stop this spending is courage, and courage cannot be legislated into the Constitution."

Mr. Byrd said the "amendment undermines a basic principle underlying our representative democracy: the principle of majority rule."

He said that requiring three-fifths majorities would be an invitation to "gridlock and blackmail."

He also denounced one change that had been made in the Simon amendment to secure votes — a provision that would bar courts from issuing any orders to increase taxes or cut spending. Mr. Byrd said that would either prove ineffective, or it would enable the executive branch to ignore Congress and cut any spending it liked.

## Away From Politics

Drivers involved in accidents in which air bags are deployed are 35 percent less likely to suffer moderate to severe injuries than drivers using only seat belts, according to new data. State Farm Insurance Co. said a study of 2,818 insurance claims from mid-1989 to mid-1993 found the safety devices most effective when used with seat belts.

The New York Times and its executive editor, Max Frankel, are winners in the 10th annual "Best in the Business" awards of the American Journalism Review magazine. The winners in 13 print and broadcast journalism categories were chosen by readers.

Leroy (Elridge) Cleaver, a former leader and co-founder of the Black Panther Party, has undergone surgery for a hemorrhage in his brain. Mr. Cleaver, 58, was in critical condition at Alta Bates Medical Center in Berkeley, California, after almost five hours of surgery. He apparently fell ill while being looked for alleged public intoxication, cocaine possession and possession of drug paraphernalia, the police said. It was not known what caused the hemorrhage.

A defense attorney's affair with a key prosecution witness has won the defendant a new trial after a judge in Washington threw out his conviction on drug charges. Judge Royce Lamberth wrote that the defense attorney in the case, Betty Hunter, had a longstanding affair with the police officer, Marcello Muzzatti, who helped convict James Harris of cocaine possession. "The court wonders why Ms. Hunter would put herself in the position of cross-examining her lover on the witness stand," said Judge Lamberth.

Reuters, AP, WP, AFP

## Gun Pledge Sought for Students

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A nationwide group of public school administrators is asking all American secondary school students to sign a pledge not to bring guns to class any more.

The administrators, the more than 40,000 members of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, declared that firearms and other weapons "are a hazard to a safe learning environment."

The pledges, in the form of contracts, will be mailed to all middle schools and high schools for the students to sign. Parents will be asked to keep weapons out of their children's hands.

More than one in 10 teachers and nearly one in four students report they have been victims of violence in or around their schools, according to a 1993 survey by Metropolitan Life.

A total of 13 percent of the students said they had brought a weapon to school at least once.

Under the contract, the student agrees "not to bring a gun or any weapon to school or to any school event" or "carry another person's gun or weapon." If a student sees a gun at school, he is bound under contract to report it.

Parents who co-sign the agreement commit themselves to inform teenagers about the dangers of weapons and to teach "by personal example."

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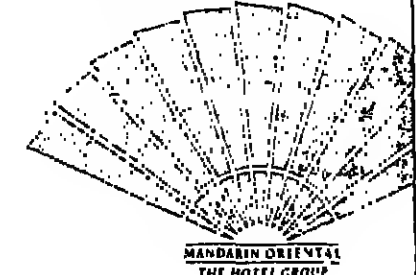
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Quote/Unquote

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, after the Senate defeated his constitutional amendment to balance the federal budget: "This isn't going to die. The deficit will keep piling up." (LAT)

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Senator Paul Simon,



## EUROPEAN TOPICS

### Spanish Court Rejects A Request to Die

In the first such case heard in Spain, a court has rejected the plea of a nearly totally paralyzed man to be allowed to die.

In denying the petition of Ramón Sanpedro, 51, who has been paralyzed from the neck down since a diving accident in 1968, a Barcelona court said the lack of any law "referring to specific active euthanasia" required it to uphold the penal code, under which helping a person to die is equivalent to abetting suicide, a crime punishable by 6 to 20 years imprisonment.

Mr. Sanpedro, who was a fisherman before his accident, spends his days in bed at his home in Porto do Son, near La Coruña, reading books or writing poems with a pen clenched between his teeth. "I am a head tied to a dead body," he said recently. "A rational being, mortally injured, should not have to wait for the end like an animal."

The case drew heavy publicity in Spain. Television programs re-

ported that a majority of Spaniards favored the legalization of euthanasia, but groups representing the handicapped criticized Mr. Sanpedro's attitude. He said he understood their position, but added, "All I am asking for is my own right to a dignified death."

### Around Europe

Sentences issued for environmental offenses in France have fallen sharply, and that does not mean the laws are suddenly being respected, reports the new French daily *InfoMatin*. From 1984 to 1991, the number of sentences for violations ranging from poaching to industrial pollution dropped 30 percent, according to a Justice Ministry survey.

Jehan de Malafosse, an environmental law professor, said the work of "green police" had grown far more difficult as poachers and other violators display more creativity, determination and in some cases violence.

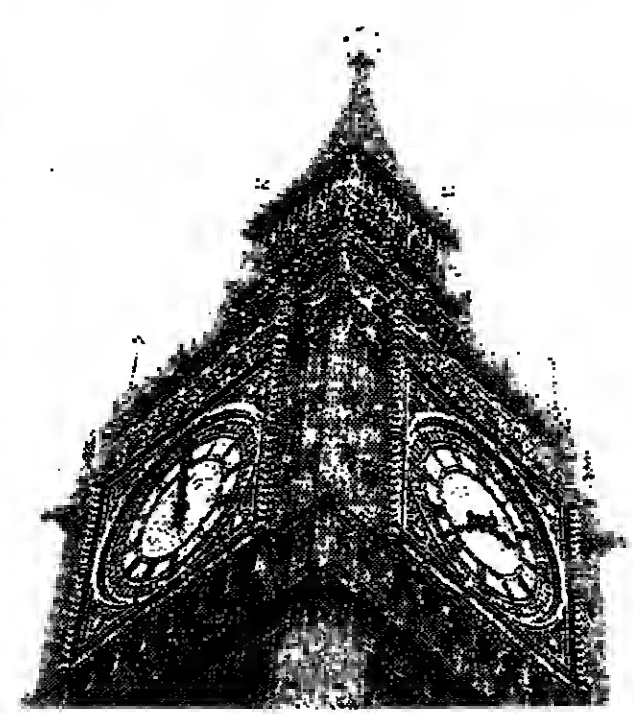
In the Moselle, in Alsace and in the woods around Paris, where deer and other game are now plentiful, lone poachers have been replaced by well-armed gangs ready to run roadblocks or fire on the police. Rangers now wear bullet-proof vests and carry powerful .357 Magnum handguns.

The gap between law and enforcement is likely to widen. As

new European laws take effect in France, the hunting season for many migratory birds will be shortened by two months. Anger over these changes brought 70,000 hunters to the streets of Bordeaux last weekend in a protest that exceeded its organizers' expectations.

More than 90 percent of Germans are dissatisfied with their doctor's bedside manner, according to a study of 2,000 patients by a Hamburg researcher, *Els Ok-saar*. Over all, 93 percent of patients said they were given too little time with their doctor; 89 percent said they received only superficial answers to their questions; 87 percent said they had trouble understanding their physician's explanations; and 78 percent said their doctor did not seem to take them seriously.

Adhes is Western Europe's dirtiest city, followed by Madrid, Rome, Brussels, Amsterdam and Berlin, according to a new survey by the Tidy Britain Group, an independent association. Its teams spent four days in the center of each city last year, looking for cigarette butts, dog excrement, discarded advertising brochures, graffiti and signs of vandalism. They also measured the fullness of garbage receptacles. The cleanest city was London, followed by Bern and Paris.



**TIMES CHANGE**—Two of the four faces of the Big Ben disagreed Tuesday. The clockworks are being renovated.

Only 13 girls turned up for a top British beauty contest, whose organizers had expected as many as 500. Newspapers suggested that the poor turnout—judges nearly outnumbered contestants—at the first stage of the Miss British Isles competition in London showed that beauty contests were a dying phenomenon.

So little interest did the contest arouse, said *The Daily Mail*, that "even the feminists canceled their planned protest outside."

Brian Knowlton

## Zulu Chief, Changing Signals, Renews Separatist Demands

The Associated Press

DURBAN, South Africa—The Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, called again Wednesday for a separate Zulu kingdom, a day after saying he might end his boycott of the nation's first all-race election in April.

His statement was the latest of the conflicting signals Chief Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-led Inkatha Freedom Party, has given in apparent political brinkmanship intended to win concessions from the rival African National Congress prior to the vote.

"We need to separate the kingdom of KwaZulu from the rest of South Africa," Chief Buthelezi told a caucus of the KwaZulu black homeland's legislature.

If the April election proceeds without meeting Zulu demands for an autonomous state, then "the KwaZulu government cannot be held responsible for the anger of the Zulu nation," he said.

A boycott by Inkatha and its allies, including pro-apartheid whites, would likely increase political violence, which killed more than 3,000 blacks last year, and could disrupt voting.

Much of the violence stems from a power struggle between Inkatha

and the African National Congress, the nation's leading black group and likely winner of the April vote.

Chief Buthelezi emerged from a meeting Tuesday with Nelson Mandela, leader of the ANC, saying he would consider registering for the April 26-28 election in an attempt to end political violence.

In return, the ANC said it would support international mediation to try to resolve disagreements with Inkatha over how much power regional governments should have in a new constitution to take effect after the election.

Chief Buthelezi said Tuesday that even if Inkatha registered, it would reserve the right to boycott the vote if its demands for Zulu autonomy were not met. "It leaves our options open," he said.

The ANC and President Frederik W. de Klerk's government have changed the constitution to broaden regional powers, but the Freedom Alliance groups say they need guarantees that an elected ANC government would be unable to rewrite the document.

If Chief Buthelezi registers for the election before Friday, the new

deadline, he would likely break with other alliance members.

The Conservative Party leader, Feroz Hertzberg, head of the pro-apartheid white faction, said Tuesday that rightist whites would set up a white "people's state" this weekend.

Another Freedom Alliance negotiator, Rowan Cronje of the Bophuthatswana black homeland, said that "Buthelezi must have got some hope of a settlement" in his meeting with Mr. Mandela, the Johannesburg newspaper *Business Day* reported.

Chief Buthelezi said Tuesday that even if Inkatha registered, it would reserve the right to boycott the vote if its demands for Zulu autonomy were not met. "It leaves our options open," he said.

### Nigeria Shuts University

Agence France-Presse

LAGOS—The University of Abuja, in the Nigerian capital, has been closed indefinitely after riots by students demanding the resignation of a university official, news organizations reported Wednesday.

## INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

### THE COMMON FUND FOR COMMODITIES

an international financial institution engaged in the financing of commodity development projects on a worldwide basis, seeks:

#### 1) TREASURY OFFICER (P-4)

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Remuneration (tax-free): US\$45,271 p.a. plus US\$14,305 (variable post adjustment) - dependent rate US\$42,130 p.a. plus US\$13,304 (variable post adjustment) - single rate

Deadline for applications: 21 March 1994

#### 2) ASSISTANT PROJECT OFFICER (P-3)

Functions: Reporting directly to the Chief Operations Officer, the incumbent of the post will be responsible for project work, including project monitoring, supervision and analysis. Specifically, he/she will be responsible for the review and evaluation of procurement, disbursements and accounts/audit procedures under projects, prepare regular project monitoring reports, organize project supervision and evaluation missions. Additionally, he/she will be required to undertake technical, economic and financial analysis of projects and carry out any other related duties as may be required. Essential qualifications/experience: Advanced degree in economics, agricultural economics or related fields; excellent English both spoken and written; at least 6 years of relevant professional experience, preferably with international organizations. Knowledge of French and/or Spanish is desirable.

Remuneration (tax-free): US\$38,014 p.a. plus US\$12,012 (variable post adjustment) - dependent rate US\$35,520 p.a. plus US\$11,224 (variable post adjustment) - single rate

Deadline for applications: 21 March 1994

\* Other benefits of international civil service, including relocation, rental subsidy, family allowance, education grant and medical insurance contribution. Both positions are offered on the basis of a two-year fixed-term contract with possibility of extension.

\* Applications in English accompanied by detailed curriculum vitae, including date of birth and nationality, should be received not later than the dates indicated above and should be addressed to:

The Managing Director - Common Fund for Commodities  
P.O. BOX 74656 - 1070 BR Amsterdam, The Netherlands

\* Only candidates with Member States nationality will be considered.

\* Only candidates shortlisted for interview will be contacted.

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The Dean reports to the President of the University, works with the Provost and provides academic and administrative leadership to the College. Among the desired qualifications are eminence in the profession of music, commitment to conservatory training and the programs of the College, ability to contribute to the college's intellectual and artistic life, ability to represent the College externally and administrative ability.

Applications and nominations should be sent by April 15, 1994 to: Jonathan F. Fenton, President, NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, 66 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011. Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH: The Mannes College of Music, Parsons School of Design, Eugene Lang College, The New School (Adult Division), Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science, and Graduate School of Management and Urban Policy.

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Please send 2 copies of detailed curriculum vitae in English to:

Personnel Division  
IFAD  
Via del Serraglio No. 107,  
00142 Rome, Italy  
Fax No. (6) 5043463

Closing date for application: 24 March 1994

Only shortlisted candidates will receive an acknowledgement

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United Nations Children's Fund

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New York, USA

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Please send detailed resume, in English, quoting reference (a) VN-EXT-9401 or (b) VN-93-054 to: Recruitment & Placement Section, UNICEF, 3 United Nations Plaza, (HSE), New York, NY 10017, USA.

Qualified women are encouraged to apply. Applications for this position must be received by March 17, 1994. Acknowledgment will only be sent to shortlisted candidates under serious consideration.

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# NATO Will Keep Up the Pressure in Bosnian Airspace

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

NAPLES — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, baring its fangs after the first combat action in the alliance's history, intends to maintain a stronger presence in the skies over Bosnia in the hope that the warring factions there will finally be intimidated by the airpower above them, according to senior military officers.

NATO aircraft have nearly doubled the daily sorties flown over Bosnia since the alliance demanded last month that Bosnian Serbs besieging Sarajevo either neutralize their guns or face air attacks, according to officials at the Allied Forces Southern Europe headquarters here.

The average number of flights by NATO warplanes has increased from 30 to 40 sorties a day to between 60 and 70, and those higher numbers are likely to remain in effect as part of what one official called an "adjust-up phase" of the operation.

On Monday, two U.S. Air Force F-16s flying as part of that heavier NATO presence shot down four Bosnian Serb Jasreb ground-attack fighters for violating a United Nations ban on military flights over Bosnia.

Whether the skirmish succeeds in cowing the Serbs remains to be seen, officials here acknowledged.

Otherwise, NATO officers maintained a studied nonchalance regarding Monday's action, evidently to avoid highlighting the escalation of U.S. military action and in deference to U.N. desires that NATO avoid appearing excessively belligerent.

"We killed some people Monday morning," one NATO officer said. "That's what it comes down to. We regard this as a closed case from our standpoint. We don't even really care who the pilots of those planes were. They were in violation, and they got shot down."

Nevertheless, hoping to glean insights into tactics and motivations of the Bosnian Serbs, military officers spent the day poring over AWACS computer tapes, pilot reports and F-16 gun camera footage in an effort to reconstruct the episode. Although the Jasrebs took off from the airfield at Banja Luka, a Bosnian Serb stronghold in northwestern Bosnia, intelligence officers believe they may originally have come from an airfield in Croatia's Serb-held Krajina region.

Detected by an AWACS aircraft flying over Hungary, the six Jasrebs flew south at 280 knots shortly after dawn, following a riverbed at low level en route to a munitions plant controlled by the Muslim-led Bosnian government.

The planes failed to respond to radio warnings to land, first from the AWACS, then from the F-16 interceptors, although NATO officials acknowledged that the Serb pilots may not have been tuned to the proper frequency. The warnings, dictated by NATO rules of engagement, allowed the Jasrebs time to execute their bombing run, one officer said.

NATO officials also reported that a team of U.N. monitoring officers based about 20 miles from Banja Luka were prevented from getting to the Serb airfield on Monday because their vehicles had been stolen. Officials here suggested that the theft might have been intended to ensure that any departing and returning planes remained unobserved by the monitors.

Pilots at the NATO air base in Aviano, Italy, acknowledged concern that their aircraft might be targets for retaliation by surface-to-air missiles or other ground weapons.

"There's a feeling that we've taken the activity one step beyond where it's been before, and I don't think it would be foolish to assume that the other side or sides might do the same thing," said Lieutenant Colonel Dusty Rhoades, of the U.S. Air Force's 510th Fighter Squadron in Aviano.

"Maybe if they can take a potshot at somebody, they might give it a try."

Asked about the hundreds of reported violations of the no-fly edict that have occurred over Bosnia since Operation Deny Flight took effect last April, a NATO officer in Naples said that virtually all of those flights had involved helicopters, primarily Hips and Gazelles. All three warring factions have used helicopters for medical evacuation, passenger transport and, occasionally, for military purposes.

## Russia Ready for NATO Link

Russia has told NATO that it will join the Partnership for Peace plan for close military links with the alliance, Reuters reported from Brussels, quoting NATO sources.

"The Russians say they will definitely join soon," a source said. "We are very relieved." He said no date had been set.

# China May Abolish Anti-Dissident Law, U.S. Aides Believe

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — American officials believe that China's leaders are considering abolishing the law by which they put most political prisoners in jail, a U.S. official here said.

The official, describing the results of a five-day visit by the State Department's assistant secretary for human rights, John Shattuck, said the Chinese leadership was debating whether to drop "counter-revolution" as a crime and establish new laws that would be directed at prohibiting specific acts that endanger national security or public order.

During four decades of Communist rule, counter-revolution has been defined broadly in locking up people who criticized or challenged party authority.

Human rights groups have long advocated such a legal revision as a first step toward reform. Enactment could facilitate the release of many of the more than 3,200 political prisoners the Ministry of Justice said it was holding last year.

The U.S. official could not determine whether such legislation was being drafted for the upcoming session of the National People's Congress, but he cited the debate as a strong indication that there is a new human rights dialogue under way within the Chinese leadership.

In a news conference Wednesday, Mr. Shattuck said China must still meet the "overall, significant progress" in human rights by June or face the loss of its low tariff trading privileges in the American market.

"I think there has been some progress, and more is needed," he said.

But his description of broader goals and deeper discussions with Chinese leaders was decidedly upbeat. He said all of the key de-

mands in Mr. Clinton's May 1993 executive order on human rights in China are "under discussion and under consideration."

"I did not come here to provide a scorecard or to otherwise assess a particular aspect of progress," he said. "The need for overall, significant progress and a steady direction forward on the human rights front is what is meant by President Clinton's executive order."

Preparing the way for a visit next week by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Mr. Shattuck confirmed that the State Department has received a "rough" accounting of a list of 235 political prisoners first presented to the Chinese last October.

An American official said it was possible to conclude from this accounting that China has released 60 of the political prisoners whose names were on the list last fall.

In the news conference, Mr. Shattuck implied that Chinese and American officials were close to an agreement that would end the jamming of Voice of America broadcasts into China and that such an agreement on allocation of the airwaves could be signed when Mr. Christopher arrives.

Responding to criticism that Washington has failed to clearly define what it means by progress, Mr. Shattuck said the Chinese now have "a very clear understanding of what precisely is meant" by progress in each of the human rights categories listed in the president's executive order.

Chinese leaders were said to be considering an end to the jamming of foreign news broadcasts, tightening controls on the use of the death penalty, making a specific commitment to open Chinese prisons to inspection, and protecting freedom of choice in health programs where abortion is recommended.

# Serb Leader Will Feel Heat Over Bosnia Pact

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

BELGRADE — The United States-brokered agreement between Bosnian Muslims and Croats to form a single Bosnian entity in confederation with Croatia has placed the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, in a quandary about what to do next in the increasingly high-stakes end game of the Bosnian peace process that now involves the United States and Russia, according to diplomats here.

They said Mr. Milosevic could decide to form his own mirror-image confederation with the self-proclaimed Serbian republics in Bosnia and Croatia, or he could seek a larger arrangement with the Croatian president, Franjo Tudjman, bringing in Croatia as well.

"Milosevic has got to declare his bottom line now," said a diplomat, adding that he felt that the Serbian president still wanted to make some kind of overall deal with Mr. Tudjman over Bosnia.

The initial official reaction here was one of extreme caution to the latest developments. The Tanjug press agency quoted Serbian diplomats as saying that it was unclear what the proposed Croat-Muslim federation inside Bosnia, loosely linked in a confederation with Croatia, meant for Serbian interests.

But the accord has already stirred up enormous controversy among Serbian parties, with the leader of the opposition coalition, Vuk Draskovic, asserting it betrays "a new Yalta," splitting Bosnia between Russian and American spheres of influence.

Diplomats said the proposal could trigger the "time bomb" of Serbian nationalism that Mr. Milosevic has been sitting on but has kept from exploding by not making any decisions on the nationalist question.

The sources said the accord seemed certain to generate enormous pressure on Mr. Milosevic from Bosnian and Croatian Serbs to hold onto all the territories they now control, as well as from his own nationalist Serbs.

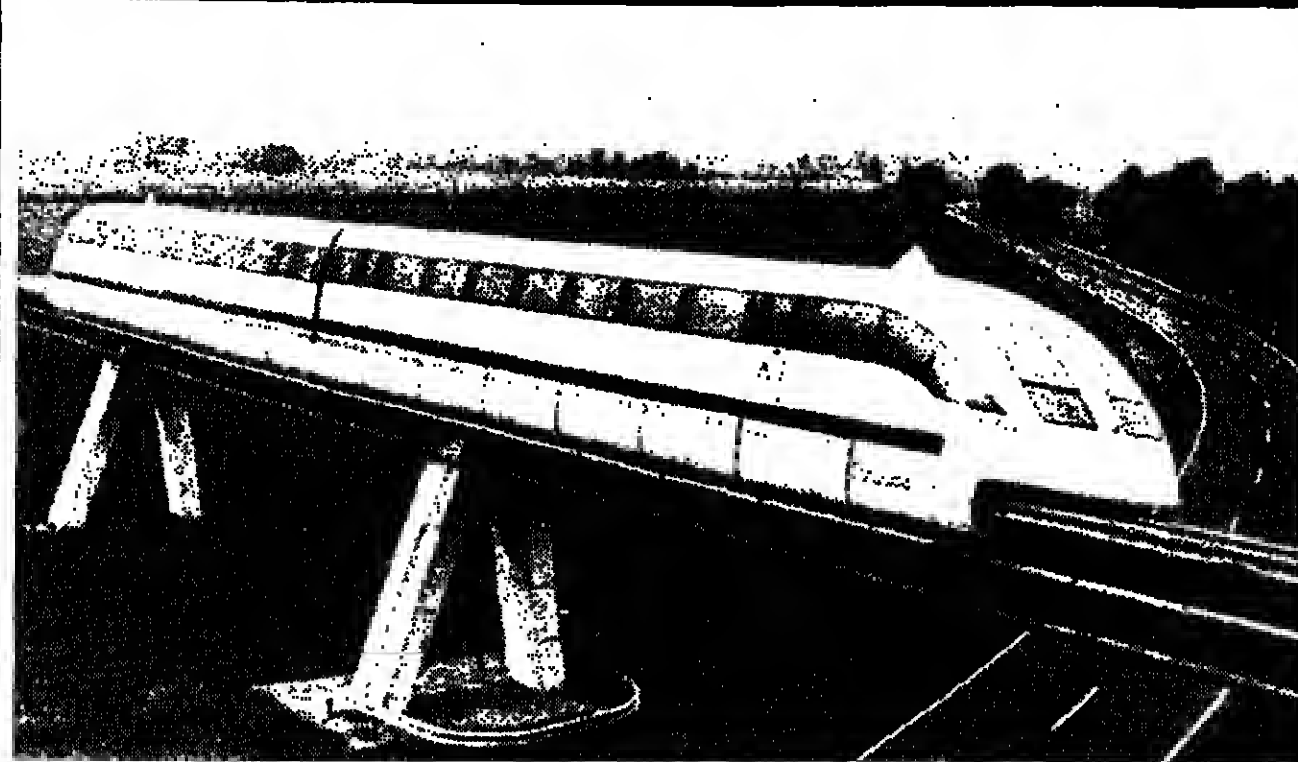
The various Serbian groups have been promoting a scheme to form an "association of Serb states," apparently a euphemism for the much-heralded "greater Serbia" that all Serbs say is their ultimate objective.

The most delicate question now for Mr. Milosevic is what to do about the Croatian Serbs, who have established a self-proclaimed Krajina republic on the one-quarter of Croatian territory they occupy.

The Croatian Serbs risk finding themselves geographically surrounded and politically squeezed by the proposed new Croat-Muslim confederation, and are thus likely to be particularly anxious to seek shelter inside a greater Serbia.

Mr. Draskovic, an ardent Serbian nationalist despite his opposition to Mr. Milosevic, predicted that Krajina would now "definitely" be lost to Croatia.

Diplomats and Serb observers here said it was far from certain that Mr. Milosevic, who has had a difficult time controlling the independent-minded Bosnian and Croatian Serbs, was anxious to take Krajina or the Bosnian Serb republic into an all-Serb confederation under Belgrade's leadership.



A prototype of the magnetic levitation train, projected to travel at 420 kilometers per hour between Berlin and Hamburg.

# TRAIN: Maglev Is a Test of German Support for High Technology

Continued from Page 1

patent for a "floating train with wheel-less cars" in 1934. A prototype was tested at a Hamburg transportation fair in 1979.

For the last 10 years, successive generations of prototypes have been cruising a circular track through isolated farmlands in search of approval.

That approval might never have come if it had not been for the intense soul-searching that accompanied Germany's economic and psychological crisis after reunification in 1990.

Advocates of the project depicted it as an innocent victim of a stifling bureaucracy and an anti-technology social conspiracy that has let countless scientific innovations fall flat in Germany even as they prospered commercially abroad.

Political and scientific critics have questioned every aspect of its introduction, from the need for such a train, its noise impact and the effect on public health of its magnetic fields. Many critics, including members of the opposition Social Democratic Party that

hopes to sweep into power in elections later this year, remained unconvinced even after the cabinet decision and threatened to block the project's final legislative approval in the upper house of parliament unless industry agreed to fit more of the bill.

With an eye on the opposition, Mr. Wissmann said the remaining hurdles would be a test of whether Germany was a nation capable of supporting high-technology or whether it would remain "a nation of doubters who endanger jobs by their tendency to always postpone decisions."

He noted that long ago, the Bavarian government opposed the construction of the country's first conventional rail line between Nurnberg and Furtch.

Traveling at 420 kilometers an hour, the Transrapid would make the Berlin-Hamburg trip, city center to city center, in less than an hour. That is far faster than by automobile, conventional rail or airplane (when airport access is factored in). The project also calls for service to the Eastern German city of Schwerin.

"It will mainly substitute short flights," said Wolfgang Martensen, chairman of Siemens Verkehrstechnik, the transportation division of the German industrial giant that plans to build and operate the train together with Thyssen Henschel, Daimler-Benz Industrie AG, the German federal railways and Deutsche Lufthansa AG, the 51 percent state-owned airline.

The initial investment will cost private industry 3.3 billion DM. The government is to pay 5.6 billion DM in land-rights acquisition and construction costs for the magnetic track.

Teams in Japan and the United States are also trying to develop magnetic levitation technology independently, but are several years behind the Germans, who hope Wednesday's decision will help give the country's industry a much-needed competitive edge.

The train's shell wraps around the track like a hand poised to pick up a table. It levitates and accelerates by means of electromagnets.

He added, however, that the larger pool of EU payments "should not be used to boost existing programs like the cohesion fund or to start new programs."

"Austria will be an important ally for Bavaria against centralism and Eurobureaucracy in the EU," he said.

# Germany Hails Deal To Expand EU's Ranks

Reuters

BONN — Germany, the largest contributor to the European Union, on Wednesday hailed the successful negotiations this week to admit three new members as a historic step toward a new post-Cold War Europe.

Hopes for lower payments to the Brussels budget were mixed with a vision of heightened security for the Continent in the enthusiastic German reaction to the agreements with the traditionally neutral nations of Austria, Finland and Sweden.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl praised the move as "a great event in European history" and stressed its benefits for Germany, according to his spokesman, Dieter Vogel.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, who led Germany's delegation at the negotiations in Brussels, said he was confident that talks on Norway's entry into the Union could be successfully concluded by the beginning of next week.

"Negotiations on the remaining problems with the Norwegian fisheries will continue, and I assume that a solution will be found by the start of next week," he said.

A German diplomat said Bonn, which contributes 28 percent of the EU budget, had a vital interest in seeing more contributors join the 12-member group.

He added that he expected Norway to find a way to join eventually. The diplomat said Bonn was similarly interested in expanding the European Union's stability to East European nations.

With criticism of European mounting on the far right in this German election year, politicians here have stressed the advantage of having more contributors in the bloc.

Edmund Stoiber, the Bavarian state premier whose electorate is highly skeptical of European integration, welcomed the accords and said he hoped Bonn's EU payments would fall.

# U.K. Admits Linking Malaysian Aid to Arms

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — A huge aid project to construct a hydroelectric dam in Malaysia has turned into a source of grief for the British government, leading to a trade boycott from Kuala Lumpur and a costly political dispute at home.

The dispute centers on \$346 million in aid — the largest single project in the current aid budget — that was pledged by the Thatcher government in 1989 to construct a dam across the Pergau River.

At the time, the arrangement was viewed as part of an all-out effort, including personal negotiations by Margaret Thatcher, to end the discriminatory trade practices imposed by Prime Minister Mahatir bin Mohamad shortly after he gained power in 1981. He had proclaimed a policy of "Buy British Last" in protest against higher fees for Malaysian students in Britain.

The aid contribution went ahead despite reports from civil service experts that the project was too costly and that the alternative of using gas turbines to generate electricity would be more viable.

Now evidence is emerging to suggest that the aid program was tied to arms purchases. Malaysia has bought British-made frigates and Hawk fighter aircraft in a deal worth about £1 billion (\$1.5 billion). Until Wednesday, British officials have denied that the aid was a "sweetener" to win the arms contracts for British companies.

In a grueling three hours of testimony before a parliamentary committee on Wednesday, however, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd conceded that the aid had been linked to the arms sale, although he said this was true only for a three-month period in 1988.

# BOSNIA: Muslim-Croat Accord

Continued from Page 1

earlier peace negotiations. The accord fulfills a longtime American goal of simplifying the Bosnian quagmire by isolating the Serbs as the main villain and holdout. If the European Union and Russia support the arrangement, the Bosnian Serbs and their patron Serbia would be left as odd players out.

Peace negotiations among all three Bosnian factions are scheduled to resume this month. At those talks, the Serbs will be asked by mediators to surrender some conquered territory to the Muslims.

Any conquered territory not surrendered by the Serbs would be considered in a kind of international limbo, still officially regarded as part of Bosnia. The objective of American and Bosnian negotiators is to preclude Serbia's annexation of Serb-held parts of Bosnia, in the hope that someday the Bosnian Serbs will join the Muslims and Croats under the Bosnian flag.

In addition to uniting Bosnia's Muslims and Croats in a single state, the deal reached Tuesday would commit this rump republic of Bosnia to join in a confederation with neighboring Croatia. The states would remain independent but cooperate militarily and economically. Bosnia and Croatia would then expect the United Nations to lift the embargo on arms sales to them, diplomatic sources said.

Confederation is regarded as a kind of glue for the deal because, under the accord, Croatia would give up claims to territory in Bosnia.

Officials of the Muslim-led Bosnian government regard a Croat-Muslim union as a necessary first step and a palliative for losing territory to the Serbs.

In the two-chamber parliament that would be established under the accord, one chamber would be elected on the basis of one-citizen, one-vote. Seats in the other would be divided among ethnic groups. The president, chosen by the upper chamber, would choose the prime minister, who would have to come from the other ethnic group.

Administratively, the country would be split into cantons based on ethnic makeup, economic potential and other factors. Some of the cantons would be ethnically mixed, said Mohammed Sacirbey, Bosnia's delegate to the United Nations.

The status of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, which is now split militarily between the Muslims and Serbs, is still at issue and will have to be worked out in later negotiations. Mr. Sacirbey said.

Reaction From Karadzic

Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs, criticized the United States on Wednesday for its role in brokering the accord, but stopped short of condemning the deal. Reuters reported from Moscow.

"We can welcome this agreement only if it is not aimed against Serbs," Mr. Karadzic said after talks with Russian officials.

# HEALTH: Worries Are Growing

Continued from Page 1

questioning of these Ohio voters. That "everybody is proposing their own version of the plan means that it's not needed," said Del Caldwell, 40, a training coordinator. "We know that. That much has been accomplished."

In the poll, large majorities also endorsed the requirement that all employers provide health insurance for their workers, full-time or part-time, a major feature of the Clinton plan. They also favored measures akin to his for controlling medical costs and changing higher premiums for health plans that guarantee a choice of doctors.

But despite these areas of agreement, the impressions people had of the plan were increasingly negative. For example, the ratio saying the Clinton plan was better than the present system, not worse, declined from 4-to-1 last September to 3-to-2 today.

By 43 percent to 40 percent, they said their own family would be worse off under the Clinton plan. By 51 percent to 44 percent, they said the more they heard about the Clinton plan, the less they liked it.

Given this, it is no surprise then that for the first time since the plan was introduced, a narrow 51 percent majority said they hoped Congress would either make major changes in the Clinton plan or not pass any of it.

Part of the difficulty the plan is having may be attributable to the advertising campaigns mounted against it by insurance, health care and other groups. Almost three out of five of those polled said they had seen or heard ads on the plan. By a

39 percent to 32 percent margin, they said the ads made them less likely to support the proposal.

The most notable shift from last October was the jump from 64 percent to 80 percent in those who said a big concern was the fear that the quality of their own medical care would decline.

# CROSSWORD

© New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

**ACROSS**

1 Honeydew Ian  
7 Fatherless fellow  
11 Crow's fear?  
14 Slurred over a syllable  
16 Ringing happening  
18 Part of a Rick?  
19 College study  
19 157 30'

**DOWN**

20 Garud maker  
21 It's sold in bars  
22 Wangle  
23 Screech, for one  
24 Bit for Fermi  
25 Stones connector  
27 Bring in the crops  
29 In an evil way  
31 Stealthily

**33 Flying Peter**  
34 Carry  
35 Type of tiger  
36 Religious sch.  
37 Reflected on  
41 Abandoned  
42 Penny or Los  
43 See eye to eye  
44 Hertz alternative  
45 Lose (to)  
46 Way out  
47 Slow down from a run  
48 Start of the St. Ives riddle  
49 Fleur-de-lis  
50 Trained and Tobago's capital  
51 Exaggerator's suffix  
52 Philharmonic instrument  
53 Monopoly card  
54 Hog heaven  
55 Obsecra  
56 Perturbed, in a way

**38 Speake like this**  
39 Arabian Sea gulf  
40 Glacier Bay sight  
41 Orthodoxist's org.  
42 Seafood order  
43 Scale opening  
44 Jam ingredient  
45 Short range?  
46 One of the Magi  
47 Lambaste  
48 Light rowboat  
49 Skin softener  
50 Baseball's Old Professor  
51 El Dorado treasure  
52 Travel  
53 "Goes By"  
54 Kiosk  
55 Piece of eight  
56 Losses one's balance?  
57 Annapolis freshman  
58 Mackerelella fish  
59 Spirited steeds  
60 Letterman rival  
61 Swiveler  
62 Drops in the morning

**41 Soup scoops**  
42 Self-centered sort  
43 Snowman of song  
44 Cultivating tool  
45 Open for Hamlet  
46 "On the Court" author  
47 Stretch over  
48 D.C. figure  
49 TV watchdog  
50 Rocks in a glass  
51 Actor Baaty

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Argentina 000-13-0000	Colombia-English 000-13-0000	India 000-137	United Arab Emirates 800-131	United Kingdom 000-890-877
Australia 000-13-0000	Colombia-Spanish 000-13-0000	Indonesia 000-137	United Kingdom 000-890-877	United Kingdom 000-890-877
Austria 004-884-877	Costa Rica 000-137	Israel 004-884-877	USA 1-800-877-8000	USA 1-800-877-8000
Bahamas 1-800-389-2011	Cyprus 004-884-877	Italy 004-884-877	USA Virgin Islands 1-800-877-8000	Uruguay 000-147
Barbados 1-800-877-8000	Czech Republic 004-884-877	Japan 004-884-877	Vietnam City 000-147	Venezuela 000-147
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		Poland 000-800-0915		
		Portugal 000-137		
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# Herald Tribune

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## Rising Risks in Russia

Not surprisingly, the rich democracies are now putting some distance between themselves and the cause of economic reform in Russia. The release from prison of last fall's insurrectionary leaders has severely undercut President Boris Yeltsin. It also undercuts the people in Russia and abroad, who have been counting on him to keep his country on the reform track. The finance ministers of the big democracies, meeting last weekend in Germany, said coolly that they certainly hope Russia manages to stabilize its economy. If it does, they promised to provide more foreign aid. But they made it pretty clear that stabilization will have to come first, before the aid is delivered.

For the first year and a half after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the West was ambivalent on that point. There was much talk, at least, about using aid as an instrument to enable Russia to stabilize itself and pursue reform. That idea has faded as Western governments come to believe that outsiders will have little influence over the deep and powerful political changes forming the new Russia. Stabilizing the economy would require the kind of decisions that only a strong and determined government could make — mainly decisions to cut the budget deficit. It in turn is responsible for the inflation rate, the most visible indicator of internal distress. Once

again the Russian government promises to have its inflation rate down under 10 percent a month by the end of the year — a considerable feat, since it is now well over 20 percent a month. But rather than coming down, the budget deficit appears to be rising fast.

Conspicuously, the finance ministers gathered in Germany did not discuss new aid to Russia as they did a year ago. Instead the topic was the conditions for the aid promised last spring and not yet delivered because of the turmoil in Russia. But it is difficult to fault the finance ministers. Whatever possibilities there may have been last year, conditions in Russia today are not hospitable to the hope that Western money can turn the course of events.

Mr. Yeltsin must now direct his attention to dealing with the men who led the previous parliament into armed rebellion against his government. The severe drop in living conditions for many Russians and the fear of an utterly unpredictable future are giving these men a significant following. The danger now is that Russia's troubles will become circular. Inflation and widening poverty threaten to weaken and distract the Yeltsin government, making it less capable of the kind of decisive leadership that could improve economic performance and attract foreign help.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## What of Eastern Bosnia?

Even a month ago, it might not have happened. But when NATO spotters caught six Serbian warplanes blatantly violating the United Nations ban on military flights over Bosnia on Monday, they acted. U.S. F-16 fighters pursued them, warned them, and when the warnings were ignored, shot four of the Serbian planes down. Technically, it was the first combat operation ever staged by the 44-year-old NATO alliance. It will, if nothing else, add credibility to future NATO warnings.

Finally, enforcing the flight ban is thus a step forward. But it is a relatively modest one that could be taken without directly confronting the international and political complications that stand in the way of more decisive solutions. The Serbs' advantage in the two-year-old fighting does not come from their air superiority, but from their overwhelming advantage in tanks and heavy guns.

This crucial difference has been reinforced by a perverse UN embargo on arms imports that in practice only affects one side — Bosnia's legal government. But Britain, France and Russia, all with UN vetoes, adamantly oppose modifying that embargo so that the Bosnians could defend themselves without outside involvement. And Russia now seems intent on blocking any new United Nations authorizations for combat, even limited ones, although it voiced no objection to Monday's air shoot-down, which was based on previously granted UN authority.

The Clinton White House portrays Monday's shoot-down as evidence that NATO has found the will to back its military threats. But this was an unusually easy military problem and is not a useful guide for the more complicated challenges ahead. Even as the F-16s blasted their targets, new evidence was emerging that Bosnian Serb forces blatantly defied last month's NATO ultimatum on Sarajevo by concealing tanks. Those Serbian tanks, hidden within the Sarajevo "exclusion zone," moved out this week to join the siege of two other government-held cities, Magaj and Tuzla.

Effective international policy continues to be thwarted by the competing interests of major European powers. With Britain, France and Russia effectively shielding the Serbs, and the United States doing what it can on behalf of the Muslim-led government, the United States is now putting pressure on the third party to the struggle, the Croats, whose traditional protector, Germany, finds it impolitic to stand up to the other powers.

The latest U.S. peace initiative seeks to compensate the Bosnian government for some of its losses to the Serbs by territorial and political concessions from the Croats. That does little to ease the pressure on the Serb-arranged cities of eastern Bosnia where a substantial portion of the Muslim population still lives, and thus offers scant hope of a stable, enforceable peace.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Steady Ahead to Peace

From the Hebron-inflamed rage of Palestinians and from the surge of international sympathy for them, the hard-pressed Palestine Liberation Organization seeks support for altering the terms of its peace talks with Israel. Instead of confining talks to the previously agreed first-stage issues of Palestinian autonomy and Israeli withdrawal in Gaza and Jericho, the PLO wants to fold in second-stage demands for international security guarantees for Palestinians throughout the occupied territories and for dismantling of all Jewish settlements.

On the immediate and central consideration of Palestinian security, the idea of an international presence is an evident nonstarter. The right alternative is to hold Israel to a visibly improved occupation.

The Hebron massacre brought to a broad public a reality well known to Palestinians: A good number of the settlers, with the complicity if not the partnership of the security services, have become a law unto themselves. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has now begun a change of course by detaining, disarming and otherwise restricting suspect individuals. These steps are necessary but minimal. The groups that harbor Jewish terrorism must be restricted. The rights of West Bank and Gaza Palestinians must not be subordinated to the special status

of Israeli settlers. Military and intelligence practices as a whole must be reviewed.

But especially after Hebron, many Palestinians believe that such measures are palliatives and that they skirt the real problem, which is the very existence of the settlements. Perhaps it will come to dismantling, partial or comprehensive; the matter was already under intense debate — a debate now quickening — in Israel. If withdrawal comes, however, it must be by the evolving consent of the two parties. It is one thing to expect Israeli occupiers to enforce the law on Jewish as well as Palestinian terrorists. But there is no possible way settlers could be removed without broad Israeli consent. There is but one way to address this vital matter: a political way including a dialogue among Israelis and a negotiation with Palestinians.

The United States quickly said that the already-agreed rules for Israeli-Palestinian peace talks should not be changed. This was right. It would be foolish to thrust a change of format on an Israeli government that is struggling in an unrelenting domestic context to learn from Hebron and to keep the peace talks afloat. Within those first-stage talks lies an early and substantial opportunity to serve Palestinian as well as Israeli interests.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Britain and Malaysia

It was inevitable that Malaysia should have reacted angrily to British newspaper allegations that there was something underhanded about the deals involving the Pergau dam and the purchase of British military equipment. The British Audit Office may have indeed concluded that the Pergau dam would not be an economic proposition and should not be built. But it is for Malaysians to decide. The British newspapers have their own political agenda: they want to bring down John Major and the Tory government.

None of this would have bothered Malaysia except that in the process the British papers

began to attack Prime Minister Mahathir bin Muhammad personally, without a shred of evidence. It was too much. But a shut-out of British firms from future government contracts is a very blunt instrument of retaliation indeed. It punishes the wrong people. More importantly, it dilutes the principles of free trade and competition.

On his part, Mr. Major should help to limit the damage to British industry. Of course, he has no control over the British press. He should, however, officially dissociate his government from these scurrilous reports. It may only be a simple symbolic act, but it might help to break the impasse.

— Business Times (Singapore).

## Neutralize Anti-Peace Extremists

By Flora Lewis

LOS ANGELES — It was an American emigrant, Dr. Baruch Goldstein, who killed dozens of Palestinians and wounded scores more on Friday at the Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron, where they had gathered for early morning prayers. (Estimates of the death toll continue to vary on Wednesday, ranging from 30 to 52.) He was deliberately trying to destroy not only people but the hope for an Arab-Israeli peace that the United States has been trying to promote for so many years.

The latest round of negotiations, now endangered, was launched on the White House lawn with a handshake encouraged by a friendly nudge from President Bill Clinton.

Since then, the difficult bargaining to pin down details so that Israeli troop withdrawals and Palestinian administration can actually begin in the designated areas has repeatedly bogged down. The predictable result was a loss of enthusiasm for the accord among both Israelis and Palestinians, and a stiffening resolve of extremists on both sides to make it impossible. These are people so injured and imbued with the spirit of war and hatred that they not only fear but hate the idea of peace.

That is the background of the obscene, impious outrage of Hebron and its devastating implications.

The agreement on principles between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat was an attempt to approach peace step by step, putting off the most difficult, contentious issues for several years in hopes that people would get used to the idea and then find compromise easier. But Dr. Goldstein has shown that the basic question cannot be evaded.

The fact that he was American-born and American-educated is also an important part of the background, a reminder of the critical role the United States and American

Jewry have played in the development of Israel from the start.

There has been a peculiar evolution in American emigration to Israel. To the great disappointment of the founding prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, only a few American Jews chose to resettle and help to build the pioneer state, populated mostly by refugees from Europe and the Arab lands. But the Americans who did go at first were a special kind, often professionals with high technical skills, usually secular people who did a great deal to establish the advanced, modern basis for the new country.

That changed after less than a generation. The existence of Israel gave American Jews a new source of pride and confidence, and helped them to overcome the prejudice and discrimination that they encountered at home. There was a resurgence in the American Jewish community. It produced both a new kind of determination and a new kind of emigrant.

Rabbi Meir Kahane, from Brooklyn, was an example. He founded the Jewish Defense League, a vigilante group that patrolled Jewish neighborhoods and aggressively protected traditionally passive orthodox residents against harassment. He developed a philosophy of violent militancy, and he went to Israel to put it into practice, founding the ultra-nationalist Kach party.

Under Israel's electoral system, which indulges splinter groups, he won a seat in the Knesset. I went to see him there one day, to see if he was really the rabid, belligerent expansionist that his speeches reflected. Just afterward, I had an appointment with Shimon Peres, foreign minister then as now, and when I told him I had been talking with

Rabbi Kahane, he asked in surprise, "Why would you want to see him? He's a mad fascist."

With me, though, Rabbi Kahane had modulated his language. He knew how to use euphemisms like "transfer" to veil his idea of forcibly driving all the Arabs out of biblical Palestine and claiming it for "Greater Israel." But the most chilling thing about him was that he spoke with an American establishment accent, dressed in a conservative business suit (when many Knesset members wore short-sleeved sport shirts and a few used orthodox garb). Nothing about his manner betrayed his fanaticism. It was all in his ideas.

Eventually he was declared ineligible for the Knesset because of his vicious hate-mongering. He was murdered in 1990 by an Arab after making a speech in New York. Devotees considered him a martyr, as fellow extremists have called Dr. Goldstein. Something about America sent a disproportionate number of such migrants to Israel, not builders like their predecessors but religiously exalted would-be conquerors.

Although the massacre he perpetrated is not condoned, a spirit is developing among American Jews over how to react to the kind of export that Dr. Goldstein represented. The hard-liners say: "Put it in context. Palestinians are killing Jews every day." This is a formula for ever more murders.

It is as important for Israel now as outside support has been for its survival in the past that Jews in America and in the rest of the world support the demand to punish Jewish as well as Palestinian terrorists, neutralize the extremists, and get on with the necessary compromise for peace. Mr. Rabin spoke of "foreign implants," a reference to Dr. Goldstein and his sympathizers abroad. They are killers of hope.

© Flora Lewis.

## Acting Constructively in Bosnia Is in Russia's National Interest

By William Pfaff

PARIS — NATO has bared its teeth and even taken a bite, if only a little one. This has opened the airport in besieged Tuzla. The Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic announced the opening only after what were described as extremely difficult discussions at the Russian Foreign Ministry.

This conference with the Russians alarms many in the West. Some interpret Russia's decision to send observers to Tuzla — to assure the Serbs that the airport will not be used for military purposes — as another sign that the Serbs are correct in claiming that Russia has all but joined the war on Serbia's side.

The Serbs want to believe that a new Slavic alliance has been created that eventually will cause an iron curtain to descend on a frontier of "race" and religion — a division between civilizations. Only if there is a new cold war between the West and what both the Serbs and the Harvard political scientist Samuel Huntington identify as "Slavic Orthodox" civilization could Belgrade consolidate the "greater Serbia" it has conquered during the past two and a half years.

Professor Huntington, the prophet of new world wars between civilizations, advances what seems to me an irresponsible and historically ignorant argument. But it certainly suits Dr. Karadzic, the Serbian leader Slobodan Milosevic

and the Russian nationalist Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, all of whom have insisted, with some relish, that NATO military intervention in Yugoslavia would bring "the third world war."

However, Russia's government does not seem to agree. This fact is absolutely fundamental to understanding the present situation.

The Russian government endorsed NATO's decision on Monday to shoot down the Serbian aircraft that violated the United Nations "no-fly" zone. Russia's special envoy to Yugoslavia and deputy foreign minister, Vitali Churkin, said that it was those who sent planes into the zone who were responsible for what happened.

He also said Russia wishes to join NATO's "Partnership for Peace." He stated that Russia intends to play a responsible role in the Yugoslav affair — the role, as he put it, of "a great sovereign state." It is in Russia's interest to do so. It has nothing to gain from any other course.

Mr. Zhirinovskiy may think that Moscow has something to gain from reopening the struggle with the West that it decisively lost in 1989, but serious people in Moscow know otherwise. More important, realities dictate otherwise. Mr. Zhirinovskiy is a fantasist as well as a fanatic.

Russia's economy and industries still are in near-marchal condition, incapable of sustaining a new struggle against the Western industrial world. Russia needs investment and constructive integration into world markets. It is unimaginable that it could rebuild its industry in isolation, and amid hostility from the West, within any time frame relevant to current policy choices.

In any case, what has Moscow to gain from a break with the West? What benefit lies in allying with a Serbia dominated by nationalist-Communist dictatorship? What advantage in being exploited by Yugoslavia's Milosevic and Karadzic in their own game, which thus far has served simply to ruin their economies and societies?

Obviously there are historical ties between Russia and Serbia, but Russia's advantage lies in brokering peace in Yugoslavia. This already has provided Moscow with a gratifying return to great power politics and has amounted to a useful nationalist affirmation as well: demonstrating to the West that Russia henceforth should be consulted in Balkan matters.

Russia is reclaiming recognition as a major power — not as an outlaw power, but a responsible one. Moscow seeks the respect, not the censure, of Washington and the European governments, with whom it must deal and upon whom, to a significant extent, it depends for its

economic and industrial reconstruction. Russia wants membership in the Group of Seven, a place at the world's top table, not sordid and open-ended Balkan military adventures.

The current issue of *The World Today*, the journal published by Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, includes an important analysis of the evolution of Russian foreign policy since 1989 by Neil Malcolm, former director of the institute's program on the Soviet successor states. He quotes Winston Churchill's response to his own celebrated comment that Russia was a "riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." Churchill went on to say: "But perhaps there is a key. That key is Russian national interest."

Russian national interest today, as Vitali Churkin says, lies in the constructive conduct expected of a great sovereign state, earning for it the respect and cooperation of the community of industrial powers that today dominate international society. Russia is finding its feet again, as a "normal" power. This is a complicated matter, and there are serious internal stresses and real dangers. But the West does no favor to Russia, nor to itself, by interpreting this search to re-establish legitimate national interests and national identity as a prospective call to a war.

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## If It's Russia First in America, Await Second Thoughts in Europe

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — To those who thought that after black night must come shining new day, the end of communism has brought a thunderous sound of unpleasant surprises. There has been the horror of ex-Yugoslavia; the resurrection of a sturdy nationalist Russia; the discovery that turning Communist economic ruin into free market prosperity takes vastly more than a quick glance at a capitalist textbook.

Now add another unpleasant surprise. The question of how to handle the new Russia threatens to open up a dangerous gap between America and its allies in democratic Europe.

In recent weeks the Clinton administration has moderated its earlier innocence about Russia. The complexities of de-communization have been more honestly admitted. The proposition that Russia and America are natural partners in the world of the 1990s has had a shy question mark attached to it. Yet the Clinton people's underlying urge, their "Russia first" instinct, is still there. Europeans need to understand why Bill Clinton's sort of American feels this way, because the feeling can spread trouble to Europe.

The basis of the Clintonite approach to Russia is not just a belief that Boris Yeltsin is the best hope for a more or less democratic Russia, and that such a Russia will be peaceful and friendly. It is still just about possible to believe those things. But the Clinton argument goes further. For the sort of American who wishes to limit the effort that his country expends abroad — because he wants to concentrate on things at home — a Russia willing to cooperate with America has a special attraction, which can justify shunning American eyes to the darker side of what Russia is and does.

Russia is a big country that still carries a large stick and has a veto in the Security Council. America would like Russia's help in dealing with the Moammar Gadhafi and Kim Il Sung and Saddam Hussein, the far-flung troublemakers of the global scene. In return, it has in the past seven or eight months been extraordinarily tolerant about Russia's behavior in its own neighborhood.

America did not object when Russia used a civil war to rearm the Russian army on Georgian soil. It quietly

watched Russia invite Belarus into a new monetary union. It has accepted Mr. Yeltsin's veto on letting the Poles, Czechs and Hungarians into NATO, and has so far put little muscle into the proposed alternative, those "partnerships for peace." With barely a cough from Washington, Russia's new nationalist has expanded the definition of their "near abroad" to include not only the ex-Soviet Union but much of the ex-Warsaw Pact as well.

It has not been put in so many words, but the implied bargain is plain. If you Russians are helpful about Iraq and North Korea and the rest, we Americans will not mind if you rebuild your own private zone of influence in the area around your borders. You have a permit to find out whether the Russian empire, so recently buried, can be exhumed.

Europeans see things differently. They, too, have an interest in keeping the world's wild men under control, but it is not so direct as America's. For most people in Europe, Kim Il Sung's nuclear obfuscations and Saddam Hussein's twists and turns still seem

rather remote. But Russia's "near abroad" is Europe's backyard. The Americans, on the other side of the Atlantic, may think they can afford to be relaxed about what Russia gets up to in these places. The Europeans, right next door, know they cannot.

Here are the makings of a serious quarrel between Europe and America — maybe, if things go wrong, a parting of the ways. That parting becomes likelier if you believe the other argument that some Clintonites use for a Russia-first policy.

The real usefulness of Russia, say these people, is not just the help it can give in relatively minor current disputes like those with North Korea and Iraq. It is Russia's value as a counterbalance to the Chinese superpower that is fabled to burst upon the world in the 2010s and 2020s.

The implications are huge. If this is really what the Clintonites want Russia for, they will not ask fussy questions about whether it is a democracy or a dictatorship, or whether it treats its "near abroad" gently or brutally. Democratic Europe will be asked, in effect, to settle up to whatever sort of Russia events produce. And democratic Europe will not like this.

Whether the Russia-first idea stands or falls may be decided quite soon, perhaps in the next few weeks.

The claim that the Russians have now staked in Bosnia is their most ambitious yet, because it carries them beyond the boundaries of the old

Soviet empire. So far their intervention has been quite useful. They have helped to get the Serbs' guns away from Sarajevo, accepted the shooting down of four raiding Serbian aircraft, and given their blessing to the relief of Tuzla. If this continues, fine: the Russians will be helping NATO end the war the way NATO wants.

But it is just as likely that these first gestures are the preliminary to a Russian policy of helping the Serbs resist the sort of peace that NATO is seeking. If that is the case, a line will have been drawn. What Russia wants will be incompatible with what the democracies want. The Russia-firsters will have to make their choice.

If the Russians in effect dictate the peace in Bosnia, it will be hard to prevent them from dictating what happens farther north and east. Poles and Czechs and Hungarians will know that they can no longer hope for NATO's protection. The Caucasus will return to Russian control, right up to the border of Turkey. "Partnerships for peace" will be another phrase for the history books.

A Russian empire will have risen from the grave. From Washington, this may look bearable. For Europeans, a return of Russian power — and who will be running Russia two years from now? — is a frightening prospect. The difference between the view from afar and the view close up is the son of thing that can break alliances.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Pope's Message

ROME — The Pope today (March 2) gave an audience to the Sacred College, who congratulated him on the double anniversary of his birth and his coronation. He delivered an allocution on the necessity of the Church making its influence felt at a time when the ideas of honesty, justice, authority, liberty and society had been overturned.

### 1919: No Third Term

WASHINGTON — President Wilson is not going to seek a third term. At least, that is the impression he clearly gives to members of the Democratic National Committee. During a dinner at the White House on Friday (Feb. 28) evening, he told them he was looking forward to March 1920, when he could retire to private life and take up the writing of his history. Committee members, during the conference, brought up the suggestion of Mr. Norman E. Mack, former Na-

tional Chairman, that Mr. Wilson should be the party's candidate in 1920. The President's discussion of the matter was not made with the utmost seriousness.

### 1944: Fighting at Anzio

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers — [From our New York edition:] In some of the fiercest fighting of the campaign in Italy, American troops on the Anzio beachhead have halted the third major attempt by the Germans to throw into the sea the Allied forces there. Thus far in the battle, which began Tuesday (Feb. 28) at dawn, the Germans have put in three divisions at a point about midway between Aprilia and Cisterna and nine miles from the coast. At one juncture they broke through and advanced about 1,500 yards. But counterattacks regained two-thirds of the ground lost, and at noon on March 1, according to the latest official announcement, the Americans were still pressing back the Germans.

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مكناص الأصيل



## O P I N I O N

At Nuremberg-on-Potomac,  
A Chanting of 'Jews, Jews'

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON—Washington had a little Nuremberg rally last week. In an event chillingly evocative of the sort the Nazis used to put on, the chant "the Jews, the Jews" was shouted by an audience of about 1,000 people, at least half of them students, at Howard University. Last you think they were responding to the speaker of the evening, Khalid Abdul Muhammad—a man so mad that even Louis Farrakhan pretended shock—the facts are otherwise. They were led in responsive anti-Semitism by a law student named Malik Zulu Shabazz, a man we can only hope was born too late for his real calling: a pogrom.

"Who caught and killed Nat Turner?" he shouted to crowd.

"Jews," most of the audience shouted.

"Who controls the Federal Reserve?"

"Jews."

"You're not afraid to say it, are you?"

"Jews, Jews."

"Who controls the media and Hollywood?"

"Jews."

"Who has our entertainers, our athletes, in a vice grip?"

"Jews."

"Am I lying?"

"No," the crowd yelled.

But in every instance, including the reference to Nat Turner, lying was what he was doing.

This account, taken from the notes of a Washington Post reporter, René Sanchez, was hardly an isolated outburst. Other speakers made similar references. Mark Thompson, a leader in the effort to gain statehood for the District of Columbia, suggested that African-Americans junk "We Shall Overcome" and replace it with a new anthem: "We shall not sell out to the Jews." Yet another speaker, Henry Jackson-Bey, said that Mr. Muhammad had exposed "the Euro-Zionist-supremacist conspiracy."

Howard University, federally funded and sometimes called the Harvard of the traditionally black colleges, clearly has a problem. The Post estimated that two-thirds of those in the audience that night were students. Howard's dean for student life, Raymond Archer, puts the figure at fewer than half. I say, who cares? The fact remains that several hundred students acted like extras in a Leni Riefenstahl movie.

Moreover, the student government association that night donated \$500 to Mr. Khalid—which is to say to the Nation of Islam, a white-baiting, Jew-hating, gay-baiting, Catholic-hating group. It is sort of the United Way of bigotry.

It is a safe bet that not a single person in the Howard audience ever met George Bernard Shaw, the Irish-born playwright who died in 1950. But he knew them well. In his play "Saint Joan," he has an exchange between the inquisitor and the chaplain during the trial of Joan of Arc. The inquisitor orders the chaplain to sit down. When the chaplain indignantly

refuses, the inquisitor says, "If you will not sit, you must stand." To that, the chaplain says, "I will not stand," and flings himself into his seat.

That theme—I will not do what I am told to do—permeates both the Howard meeting and, to a degree, the refusal of certain African-American leaders to repudiate Mr. Farrakhan. What seems to matter most is not Mr. Farrakhan's bigotry but the venue of the repudiation demand. If it comes from whites, especially Jews, it gets rejected. Never mind right and wrong. Forget morality, history or the sheer lunacy of turning toward anti-Semitism as an explanation for what ails black America. The thing that seems to matter most is a juvenile sense of manliness. If it were not so sad, it would be funny.

But maybe the saddest aspect of the Farrakhan controversy is the degree to which the media apply a double standard when the higgs happen to be black. You can only imagine what would have happened had a white university had itself a hate night. Page One could not have contained the story. Yet Howard's sordid evening was played in the next day's Washington Post at the bottom of the Metro Page (with not a mention of Jew-baiting in either the headline or first paragraph), and a follow-up story was tucked within the section. The reason for this, I think, is a certain institutional tone deafness to the audience sounds of anti-Semitism and an added version of multiculturalism, including the wrongheaded belief that since blacks are victims, they cannot also be victimizers.

Of course blacks have been—and remain—victims of racism. But anti-Semitism is not something new, something indigenous to America and its peculiar racial troubles. Without equating Louis Farrakhan to Adolf Hitler, it is nevertheless instructive to point out that neither-era Germans also considered themselves victims. Hitler supplied the scapegoat, and soon the victims became the victimizers. Only in its particulars is that history unique to Germany. The Serbs, too, genuinely feel themselves aggrieved. So did the poor whites of the old South, the backbone of the Klan. It is one thing to explain, quite another to excuse.

The acceptance or toleration of anti-Semitism by a cove, college-educated generation of black leaders is not, as some would have it, "interesting." It is downright chilling.

Louis Farrakhan represents a variant of American fascism. His organization is authoritarian, his message dead-end demagoguery and his dope the hating narcotic of hate. That Howard University audience, humming with ignorance and led by Pied Pipers of racism, is going down the sucker's road to nowhere. They are not the leaders of tomorrow, they are the clumps of yesterday.

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Greece and Macedonia

Regarding the editorial "Greece Is Out of Order" (Feb. 23):

The editorial states correctly that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is populated by a "Slav majority" and a "Muslim minority." Isn't it odd that such people should insist on using a Greek name for their country?

The ancient Dorian tribe called Makedonoi, or "the tall ones" (from the Greek word *mekos* or *makos*, meaning length or height) were no "fringe Greeks," as the editorial calls them.

Philip of Macedonia did wage a successful war against the Greek city-states, but this is no proof of his allegedly "fringe" Greek identity. Greek fought Greek during the entire classical era.

On the other hand, the Hellenistic Empire built by Philip's son Alexander the Great brought mainstream Greek culture and the Greek language to the confines of the known world.

If the Greekness of the ancient Macedonians is disputed by some, the Greekness of their name is not. On the other hand, no one has ever claimed a Slav or Albanian-Muslim pedigree for it.

Your editorial further suggests that

the European Union should declare Greece unwelcome in retribution for its recent foreign policy measures. This amounts to saying that Greece should abide by the rule that beggars are not choosers. Where, pray, is this principle mentioned or implied in the Maastricht treaty?

The authorities in Skopje should at least be urged to delete from their flag the symbol of ancient Macedonia, the Vergina Star. Discussions could then start in earnest in a matter of days.

MARK DRAGOMIS, London.

Let Skopje accept as its name one that opens ways for better times in the Balkans: Central Balkan Republic. In exchange, Greece can persuade the other neighboring countries—Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia—to guarantee the territorial integrity of the new state and offer it economic support.

GEORGE YIANNITSOTIS, Athens.

Philip of Macedonia and his royal family were proud of their Greek origins. His was a purely Greek rule.

It is wrong, indeed barbaric, to take the heritage and symbols from another

nation's history. Muslims and Slavs have their own history in the Balkans, which has nothing to do with the Greco-Macedonian civilization.

Why then should Greeks have to accept the "Balkanization" of their history and heritage?

PYRROUS DAVID, Villefontaine, France.

One Way of Looking at It

When we are going to find out that Nancy Kerrigan and Tonya Harding hatched this plot together to reap maximum publicity?

VIC WILCZUR, Alicante, Spain.

We Can Hardly Wait

Regarding "The Silliest Winter Sport? Moguls Take the Gold" (Sports, Feb. 18) by Tony Kornheiser:

If it's "silly" you're looking for, take a good look at curling, which will join the Winter Olympics in 1998.

YURI ROTHENBÜLER, Paris.

Our Bomb Bay Doors Open  
Somewhere Near Cassino

By Don Allan

BUGNAUX, Switzerland—Since none of my children ever asked me "What did you do in the war, Dad?" I have decided after 50 years to answer the question anyway: "I didn't bomb Monte Cassino."

My big moment came on the morning of Feb. 15, 1944. All that awful winter of the Italian campaign, Allied and German armies had been locked in a stalemate along the Garigliano and

## MEANWHILE

Rapido rivers. The Germans held the heights, including historic Monte Cassino, and repeated Allied assaults had only soaked its slopes in blood. Then, it seems, an air force commander managed to persuade the brass that air power could do in a day what ground troops had failed to do in months.

So it happened that before dawn on that Feb. 15, I and 359 other crew members of 36 B-24s of the American 456th Bomb Group, 15th Air Force, shivered on benches in the barn near Caspola that was our briefing room. An intelligence officer switched on the projector to reveal the target for the day's mission. Audible relief greeted its name: Monte Cassino. No running the gauntlet down "flak alley" over Munich or Wiener Neustadt. Just a milk run over Italy.

I don't recall that the briefing officer said anything about the cultural importance of the Abbey of Monte Cassino, founded by St. Benedict in 529. Such considerations never came up at briefings. The Germans who were dug in around the abbey, we were told, blocked the way to Rome and a major raid was going to blow them off the mountain.

In the air, as groups from nearby airfields assembled and fell into a line heading northwest, we realized that every plane that could fly had been mustered. Ahead of us were British Lancasters. To avoid overrunning these slower planes, our group had to weave an S-pattern.

Soon a cloud of smoke on a distant ridge showed us the first bombers had hit the target. A few minutes later, as our "S" had swung us off to the right, our lead plane opened its bomb-bay doors. This meant that all planes in our group were to do the same, and we did, although it seemed unusually far from the target for starting the bomb run.

I should explain that early in the war it had been decided that only a few aircraft in the lead would carry bombsights. It had been found that when each bombardier aimed his own bombs, a scattershot pattern resulted. So now the whole group watched the lead plane and as soon as bombs were seen leaving its belly, all bombardiers would flip toggle switches to release their bombs. All the bombs would thus land where the lead bombardier had aimed—supposedly on the target. The Germans knew this, of course, and went after the lead planes.

As bombardier, I asked "Leroy" Fitts (that was his nickname; I never did know his first name), my navigator, whether we had crossed our lines yet. He said "No." We were approaching Venafro, then in Allied hands. Just beyond and looming over the town was a mountain on top of which was a large building, which looked a bit like the abbey, perhaps. But Cassino could be seen, burning, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the left. At this point bombs fell from the lead plane.

Leroy Fitts and I profaned the Lord's name. Consternation was evidently also going on inside the planes flying above and alongside ours. Some bombardiers dutifully salvaged their bombs with the lead plane. Others hesitated, but one by one, irregularly, out came the bombs. They exploded randomly around the building above Venafro. Ours stayed in their racks and I closed the bomb-bay doors as our group turned and headed for home.

On the way back our crew argued over the intercom whether we might be in deep trouble. Some said we should drop the bombs in the Adriatic and pretend that we had bombed with the lead plane. Others said it would be dangerous to land with live bombs anyway. I maintained it would be safe, and that is what we did.

As soon as we landed, all the crews were hustled to a briefing room in an uproar. The 456th had bombed a New Zealand division headquarters building, causing many casualties. Two planes had not dropped their bombs, one because of a malfunctioning bomb rack; the other was ours.

The Abbey of Monte Cassino was demolished by 442 tons of bombs that February day, but the Germans were not blown off the mountain. They pulled out briefly during the bombing and then found the ruins an even better defensive position. They were only dislodged in May by a suicidal charge of Polish infantry, who suffered casualties of over 40 percent in the effort.

The leader of the planes that bombed Venafro, the ostensible "bad guy," was our deputy group commander, a West Pointer. After an investigation, he was sent back to the States, his punishment to be safe for the rest of the war. We never saw him again.

I might be thought that because we didn't bomb our own side, our crew were the "good guys." Our reward was to stay on, fly more lead positions, and eventually get shot down. I did get a DFC and a couple of Purple Hearts out of it. And I had time to reflect on the justice of this as a prisoner of war. Later I found "Catch-22" to be a very factual book.

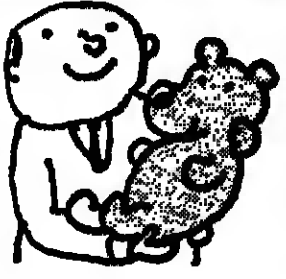
The writer was formerly a journalist and a United officer in Beirut, Nairobi and Geneva. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## BOOKS

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

Hiltrud Westermann-Angerhausen, director of the Schnitzgen Museum in Cologne is reading Peter Usinov's "My Russia."

"I like very much the way he looks at Russian history through the prism of his family's own story—and brings to it the wit and humor we expect of Usinov." (Roderick Conway Morris, IHT)



become a scholar of Korean, and I now think of myself (once in a while) as the father of Korean studies in Great Britain."

More seriously, "On Familiar Terms" relates how Keene became one of the fathers of Japanese studies in the United States. As an undergraduate at Columbia University in 1941 he was the only student to sign up for one graduate course on the history of Japanese thought.

After Pearl Harbor he learned that he was among only 50 Americans who spoke Japanese, which got him an assignment to the Navy Japanese Language School at the University of California in Berkeley to be trained as an interpreter. When he returned to Columbia after the war, Japan was thought to be at least 50 years to recover. Japanese seemed about as mainstream a course of study as Korean in early 1950.

Yet Keene remained on his lonely path to a command of Japanese

culture. The world turned. Today, having taught a generation of Japanese scholars at Columbia and having published dozens of highly praised works of criticism in both English and Japanese, he has become unique as a Westerner accepted by Japan's literary elite.

How Keene attained this position is told here in engaging prose. Most ironically amusing are the author's wartime experiences, which, despite an unimpressive bearing and a deep commitment to pacifism, he went through utterly without fear, except for the moments he stood transfixed on a ship's deck watching a kamikaze plane that seemed headed straight for him until the last second it "struck the top of the mast of the adjacent ship and plunged into the sea."

And most brightly illuminated are some of the people Keene got to know. Like Bertrand Russell, who, despite later being credited with the slogan "Better red than dead,"

once told the author over a beer that the United States, while it still had a monopoly on the atomic bomb, should use it on the Soviet Union to get rid of Stalin.

The book's best portraits depict the many great Japanese writers Keene befriended. Among the most memorable are Kobo Abe, a down-to-earth man of many parts who once won third prize in an international competition for the best new invention with his simple device for changing tires; Yasunari Kawabata, the 1968 Nobel laureate in literature, who once shared a leisurely breakfast with the author while a man paced to the garden waiting for the latest installment of a serial Kawabata was writing for a newspaper, and, of course, Yukio Mishima, whom Keene considers one of the few geniuses he ever knew.

However, the sun of Keene's prose only shines in certain places. What it neglects to reveal is why the author grew so attracted to Japanese culture. Of his formative years, Keene reports only that he grew up unhappily in New York City during the Depression, with a younger sister who died as a child and parents who eventually divorced.

Not much more about his background is told.

After four lonely years at Columbia he made his first friends at the Navy language school in Berkeley and felt his first real happiness upon arriving in wartime Honolulu.

As he writes near the end of his book, "There are also memories I do not wish to share, of experiences that are still too sad or too disagreeable or too happy for me to set down on paper; after all, I am not making a confession."

What's important is how much of Japan he has explained to America in the course of his career, and how much of America to Japan. And if we're not permitted to see very deep into the author's life, we can still behold with wonder the remarkable distances that life has traversed.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If a player is in a hospital with a major physical problem, it does not follow that he, or she, must give up the game altogether. He can, for example, read books and magazines, or solve double-dummy problems. If these are not available he can construct bridgehands with pen and paper.

Mortega Rastegar of London was recently hospitalized after a stroke that cost him the sight of one eye. But this did not stop him creating the diagrammed deal. North-South bid to a good seven-spade contract, using Gerber to locate aces and kings. South is gambling on the spade queen, which modern slam bidding methods could locate.

After a heart lead, South wins and counts 12 tricks. The 13th must come from a diamond ruff in the dummy, so after winning the ace of diamonds, he takes the king and ace of hearts. Now he leads a third diamond. And would be bappy to see West discard. When he follows South ruffs with the five, and East discards a club.

South now works out that West must have J-9-8-7 of trumps, and

NORTH  
♠ Q105  
♥ K652  
♦ K3  
♣ AK76

EAST  
♠ J987  
♥ J108  
♦ Q1084  
♣ J9843

SOUTH (D)  
♠ AK832  
♥ Q7652  
♦ A7  
♣ 2

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 N.T. Pass  
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass 5 N.T. Pass  
7 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

West leads the heart jack.

re-enters his hand with a heart. He finesses the spade ten with confidence, cashes the spade queen, and returns to his hand with a heart ruff. The missing trumps are drawn, and dummy takes the last three tricks with top clubs and the heart king.

Mr. Rastegar was attempting to show that South may accidentally

gain the information needed to take the spade finesse. There is, however, a slight flaw. In real life South would ruff the third diamond with the spade ten and go down to defeat. Ruffing low is only right if you can see the opponent's hands, easier in a hospital bed than at the card table.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## U.S. Officials Rethinking Numbers on AIDS

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

**A**TANTA — Determining how many Americans are infected with the AIDS virus is an imprecise science at best. But U.S. health officials are trying again, and it appears that the current estimate of one million, dating back to 1989, will be lowered.

The 1989 estimate represents the midpoint of the range reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the U.S. agency in Atlanta that is responsible for tracking AIDS. It set the figure at 800,000 to 1.2 million. The widely cited one million midpoint figure has been attacked both as too low and too high, depending on the critic's point of view.

The centers plan to make a new estimate in July, and in preparation the agency invited independent experts to meet last week to report and review relevant data. Although some of their estimates went as high as a million, most ranged from 600,000 to 800,000.

The new estimate could have critical health, political and economic ramifications. For planning purposes, health officials need to know where and how many new cases of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, are occurring.

Determining the national trend in HIV infections and identifying geographical hot spots is crucial to making budgets, developing sound public health policy, evaluating the success of prevention programs and determining research needs and priorities.

There are various reasons why it has been so difficult to obtain accurate information about HIV. Laws around the United States preclude testing a person for HIV without permission.

Furthermore, many people at high risk refuse to take part in household surveys because of concerns about protecting confidentiality and insurance coverage. Proposals for mandatory testing for the virus have met with strong resistance from civil libertarians, advocacy groups and others.

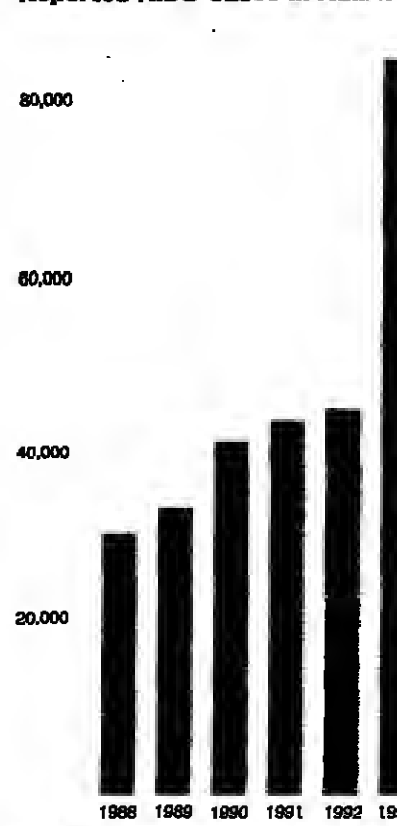
Another obstacle to making accurate estimates is the fact that the United States is battling not one but several AIDS epidemics, and they are not behaving in the same way.

The main epidemic has been and still seems to be among white gay males. But among that group, the incidence of new HIV infections seems to be leveling off, if

## The AIDS Epidemic and Its Sub-Epidemics

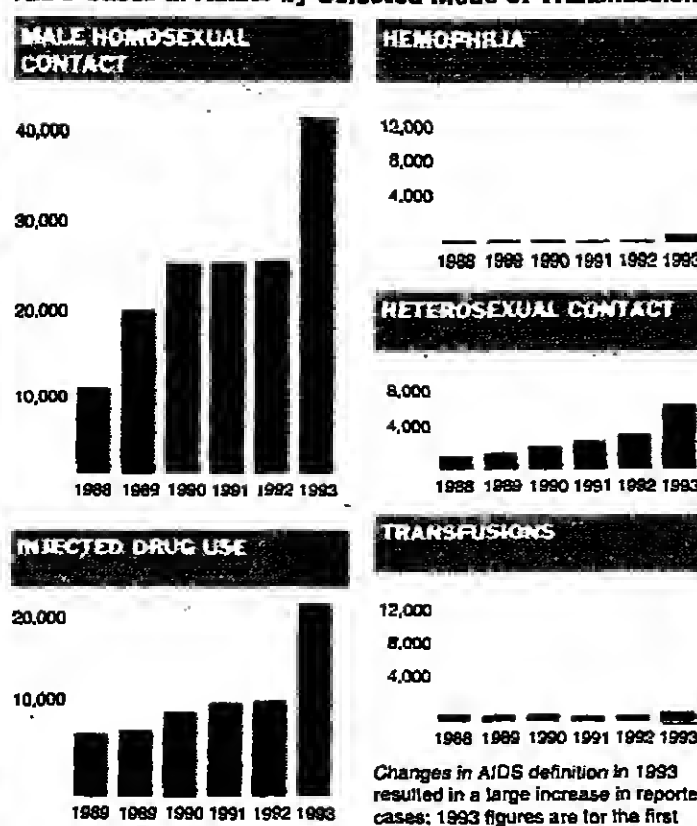
Epidemiologists are debating the scope of the AIDS epidemic, with a wide range of estimates for total cases. Different patterns are emerging in different sectors of the epidemic.

## Reported AIDS Cases in Adults



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

## AIDS Cases in Adults by Selected Mode of Transmission



Changes in AIDS definition in 1993 resulted in a large increase in reported cases; 1993 figures are for the first nine months.

The New York Times

not declining. Meanwhile, other epidemics, particularly the one involving black females in the South, seem to be rising.

The various patterns of the epidemic add to the complexities of determining how many Americans are now infected with HIV and how the number has changed over recent years.

Projecting a national total from small, focused studies is a statistical exercise fraught with risk. Participants at the meeting pointed to many gaps in the available

data as they assessed the merits of the various statistical methods for making the estimates.

"There's no one way to do it that is right," said Dr. Meade Morgan, an expert with the centers, explaining why his team would check results from several methods against each other before making an estimate.

To health officials, the absolute number of HIV infections is less important than the trend in such figures because it is the change over time that indicates whether the

number of new HIV infections is rising or falling.

Ideally, statisticians want to know that number each year. But because such data are not collected nationally for HIV and no national study has encompassed all high-risk groups, extrapolations must be made from small studies and surveys.

Calculations from cases of full-fledged AIDS can also be helpful. A major problem in using AIDS cases, however, is that they then reflect the status of the epidemic in the year that individuals became ill with

AIDS and not when they became infected with the virus, which is generally a silent process that produces no symptoms.

The delay in progression from infection to AIDS in adults is, on average, about 10 years, though the number can vary significantly. Thus, the AIDS cases now being reported mostly reflect transmissions of HIV in the early to mid-1980s.

Dr. James Curran, who coordinates all AIDS activities at the Atlanta centers, said a major problem was lack of knowledge about who had become infected with the virus over the last five years.

"We don't know whether the incidence of HIV in the United States in 1993 was different than it was in 1991 or 1989, and we do not know yet whether the current figure exceeds or is less than the number of deaths from AIDS," he said.

Dr. Harold W. Jaffe, the centers' leading AIDS scientist, said there was ample evidence that the newly infected were different, as a group, from those who were getting infected 10 years ago and that the driving force of the epidemic was changing.

**S**EVERAL studies strongly suggest that the AIDS epidemic may have peaked nationally among gay men. As of September, the latest month for which data are available, gay men had accounted for 183,344 of the 334,344 cases reported in the United States since the disease was first recognized in 1981.

But the transmission of HIV has by no means stopped in gay men. Studies in Chicago and Denver showed that 25 percent of gay men in their teenage years and early 20s were becoming infected each year.

Another study showed that, despite an overall decline in new infection rates, many young gay men were now becoming infected with HIV in San Francisco and Berkeley, California; the highest rates are in black gay men.

The question is whether there is enough transmission among young gay men to create a second wave of AIDS that would rival the one of a decade ago when the figures for HIV infection ranged from 10 percent to 20 percent a year.

A federally sponsored national survey of childbearing women shows that the number of HIV infections is rising gradually among women in general, but has risen sharply among black women in the South.

Participants said the number of infected users of intravenous drugs was probably not increasing.

## MILAN FASHION



Versace's A-line suit with spray-on lacquered surface.

## Barbarella Look From Versace

By Suzy Menkes

International Herald Tribune

**M**ILAN — The unvarnished truth about Gianni Versace is that he likes super-sexy clothes: skirts so short that they flaunt a pair of designer underpants; push-up bras that caress the thighs; gilded bra tops with maximum uplift.

Imagine all that given a spray job with high-gloss lacquer and you have some idea of how the world's most glamorous models with swinging pony tails and Lolita ankle socks looked on Versace's runway. That's right: ridiculous.

As a Barbarella-style cartoon strip it was not a bad show. Its references were to the space age 1960s when tiny A-line skirts, glacial colors, kinky boots and the silver-clad Jane Fonda were last in fashion. (Well, forget about the swinging '60s revivals done by other designers over the last few seasons.)

So it was no fashion news to see the A-line suits in metallic colors or an empire dress that was somewhere between Jackie Kennedy and a Barbie doll. The surprise was in the fabric gimmick: Everything from wool crepe through georgette was laminated to within an inch of its life. (And there were not too many inches between the miniskirts, midriff cut-outs, fluff-and-sparkle sweaters and bouclé boleros.)

What exactly did Versace think he was playing at, sending out a show that was more of a joke than a fashion statement?

"Super sexy — why not?" he said as he and his sister Donatella (clad in sugar pink lace baby-doll frillies) hosted a candlelit dinner in his palazzo after the show.

The program notes were more explicit: "Detailed research into the forms and cuts which have distinguished factory and country workers' clothes from the Industrial Revolution up to the arrival of the overall." Read that as a supermodel bosom overhanging the bib-and-tape of a pastel pearlized minidress.

There was an occasional glimpse of the real world as a tailored navy car coat with silver buttons and a half belt at the back. Versace, after all, cuts a mean suit and is in the fashion business as well as show biz. But a much more typical garment was an empire dress, its skirt bobbling the thighs, lacquered the gleaming black of a garbage sack.

Versace's shows are always sleekly produced, with sensational lighting and an upbeat spirit. But this one left the impression of a glossy and glamorous facade — and nothing much within.

**F**RANCO Moschino's approach could not have been in greater contrast. There was no upfront fashion show, but a great deal of thought and work had gone into his new collection of eco-friendly clothes.

"Let's make respecting nature the latest fashion trend!" he said. "I am very happy and satisfied with this project that I have been working on for a year, but it was very difficult. As a designer, the limitations of ecology helped me. It obliged us to change shapes and volumes, and Moschino needed a new way."

Ecological fashion sounds like a gimmick, and a flash of the 1980s' Moschino style came in the slogan T-shirts that cried "Nature, Culture, Future." But instead of the familiar bleached white T-shirt, this was in rough, beige natural cotton.

Moschino worked with Italian fabric companies Menta and Ratti to create fabrics free of polluting dyes. All the stuffing and the foam shoulder pads were removed from his signature tailored jackets, which were replaced by soft shirt shapes in tweed and silk.

Going green is a serious business, but Moschino made it fun, with buttons, traditionally made from plastic, created instead from Brazil nuts that were molded into heart shapes or papier-mâché using chemical-free glue. Prints included animals, vegetables and minerals put under the microscope; a baboon swinging across the back of a simple long shift, and a reversible dress with a naturally faded flower pattern on one side overlaying brighter florals.

It was a collection that was both well thought out and food for fashion thought.

A gust of youth blew through the opening of Mila Schön's show on Wednesday. The stylist Christophe Lemaire from Paris brought young tailoring — dusty potpourri pastels for long jackets, pants given a feminine skirt for this season's A-line mini, as well as a tiered pleated skirt for Schön's signature wave print. Open-weave fagoting added discreet decoration.

But the show was locked into a conventional fashion mold where lights are dimmed and runway shutters closed to announce the arrival of the cocktail hour sparkle top with draped blouse and narrow pants) or velvet and crepe long evening gowns. However much women may want the parameters of fashion defined, this is the antithesis of modern dressing, which uses night-for-day fabrics and moves fluidly round the clock.

**H**AVE Complice's designers just gotten on to air miles? The show of round-the-world-in-80-outfits was supposed to celebrate the gorgeous mosaic of ethnic diversity. But sending out pell-mell a hammer-and-sickle parka with empire dress, Scottish plaid with Tibetan headgear, army camouflage pants and Chinese cheongsams did not make for world unity or even divine chaos.

We have seen all this stuff on other runways from the United Colors of Benetton through Jean-Paul Gaultier. For the fashion pros, it became a game to spot the designer trends: kilts from John Galiano, Vivienne Westwood and Gaultier; Martin Margiela's shearing in the raw; Lolita dresses from Anna Sui (Milan's hot favorite to copy this season).

The Dolce & Gabbana team who are behind the Complice show are good tailors and their military greatcoats (a current flea-market street style in London) were strong.

To be very generous, you could read the Red Army looks as a reference to the Communist vs. Fascist standoff in Italy's forthcoming elections. But it seemed rather a reflection of Milan fashion being short on new ideas.

## Stardom Comes To Folic Acid

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Folic acid, long unheralded even by health food enthusiasts, has suddenly been thrust into the nutritional limelight. A series of recent studies suggest that this B vitamin may be a major player in warding off heart attacks, strokes and certain common cancers. Even in people not now considered deficient in the vitamin, a less than optimal intake can double or triple the risk of developing one or more of these killer diseases.

Often called folacin or folate (its biologically active form), folic acid is already well established as critically important in preventing spina bifida and anencephaly, both devastating birth defects of the neural tube.

A nationwide effort is under way urging women to take supplements containing folic acid and to increase their intake of folate-rich foods, like dark green leafy vegetables, before becoming pregnant as well as during the first months of pregnancy. This is especially important for women who have been taking oral contraceptives, which interfere with the body's use of folic acid. The latest available national nutritional data, completed in 1988, revealed that half the women of peak childbearing age consume less than the recommended dietary allowance for folic acid, which is 180 micrograms a day. Even this level is now considered by most experts to be dangerously low.

Various studies have shown that a relatively small supplement of folic acid — 400 micrograms a day added to their regular diet — can reduce by 60 to 70 percent the risk of infants being born with neural tube defects. These crippling or fatal defects occur in the first six weeks of gestation, often before a woman has consulted a physician about her pregnancy.

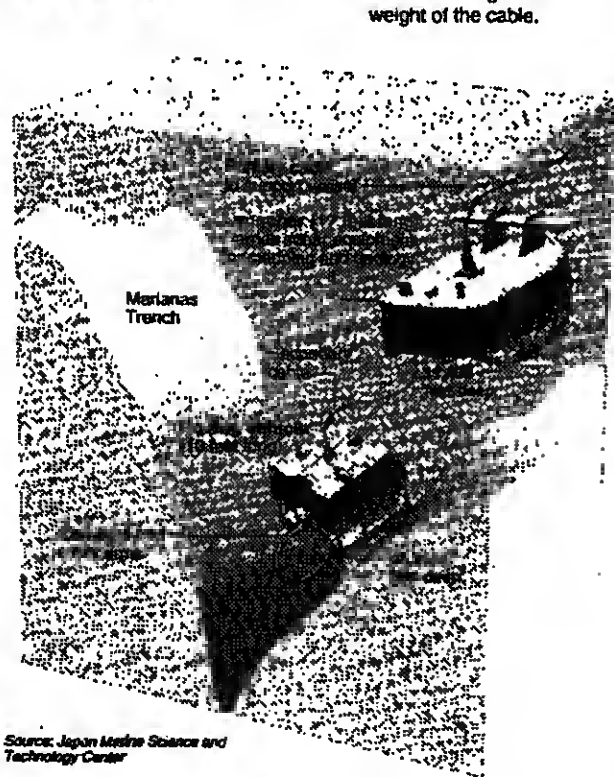
But now folic acid is expected by many to join nutrients like beta-carotene and vitamins E and C as a star in the emerging "nutraceutical" era, as the medicinal use of nutrients is being called.

Folic acid was discovered in 1941 in green leafy vegetables. Serious deficiencies can result in an uncommon blood disorder, megaloblastic anemia, which mainly affects people with chronic intestinal disorders, alcoholics and those taking certain drugs for epilepsy.

"For decades, people only thought of folate in terms of anemia," said Dr. Joel Mason, a specialist in nutrition and gastroenterology at Tufts University School of Medicine in Boston. "But in the last two years, there has been an explosion of observations indicating that a mild deficiency — not severe enough to cause anemia — may be enough of a deficiency to cause all kinds of problems, including heart disease, cancer and neural tube defects."

## Nearly as Deep as 7 Grand Canyons

The undersea vehicle that nearly grazed the bottom of the ocean's greatest depth was launched from a mother ship hovering above the Marianas Trench.



Source: Japan Marine Science and Technology Center

Seven miles of cable controls the two-part vessel Kaiko. The maneuverable section is free from the great weight of the cable.

The New York Times

## A Near Record For Sea Probe

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service

**T**OKYO — An unmanned Japanese vessel has descended to the deepest spot in the world's oceans, sending back the first television pictures of the Marianas Trench nearly 11 kilometers below the surface of the Pacific Ocean.

But just as it was on the verge of landing on the ocean floor on Tuesday, the remote-controlled craft was forced to abort its mission due to an equipment failure. The craft apparently fell just short of setting a record for the greatest depth reached by a manned vehicle. It reached a depth of 10,911 meters, (35,797 feet).

That would be only one meter short of the depth reached by an American manned submersible in the Marianas Trench in 1960.

The Japanese vessel, called the Kaiko, was the first to venture back to that forbidding netherworld, and the first with modern video and sensing equipment. Hence there was great disappointment here when the mission ran into problems.

A second day of deep-sea exploration planned for Wednesday was canceled and Kaiko was being taken

to Guam for repairs, officials said. Kaiko, which cost \$4 billion yen (about \$30 million) to build, has a titanium shell able to withstand water pressure as high as eight tons per square inch at the bottom of the Marianas Trench.

The undersea probe is controlled by a cable that connects it to a support ship. It unravels to a length of more than 11 kilometers as the craft descends. Kaiko actually consists of two vehicles. One is a 5-meter launcher that descends most of the way to the bottom and acts as an underwater base station. It releases a 3-meter roving vehicle that is tethered to the launcher by a smaller cable.

The roving vehicle contains several television cameras, a still camera and robot arms to take samples from the ocean floor.

After the launcher had reached a depth of about 10,800 meters on Tuesday, it released the smaller roving vehicle. That vehicle got to within two meters of the bottom. It was roaming around taking pictures when the video feed to the mother ship stopped, indicating a possible problem in the optical fiber system that transmits the video to the surface. Instead of landing on the bottom, Kaiko was hauled back to the surface ship.

## Plutonium Menace: How Real Is It?

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

**P**ARIS — To many people, plutonium is the most demonic substance ever made by man, dark, dense and sinister like the distant planet for which it is named.

A heavy gray metal tinged with yellow, but usually found in powder form, plutonium is at the heart of every nightmare about nuclear proliferation.

It has been back in the news recently with reports that Japan is planning to slow down its nuclear program, concern about a suspected nuclear weapons program in North Korea and France's decision to downgrade its costly Superphénix breeder reactor into a research facility.

Breeder reactors were devised in the 1970s to produce more fuel, in the form of plutonium, than they burned. That's because energy planners thought supplies of oil and uranium would become scarce, and that there would be an ever increasing need of plutonium to feed growing energy requirements.

Back then, the Nobel prize-winner Glenn Seaborg predicted that "the value of annual plutonium production in the United States alone will exceed the value of the world's annual gold production around the year 2000."

But the two oil price shocks in the 1970s cramped energy usage and touched off a search for alternate energy sources. Uranium is abundant and cheaper than ever before. And arms control agreements will lead to the decommissioning of about 50,000 warheads over the next 10 years, releasing an estimated 150 tons of plutonium onto already well-supplied markets.

The metal is only mildly radioactive — a sheet of paper will stop its gamma ray emissions. It heats up in contact with air, and is therefore usually turned into an oxide powder, which is more convenient for handling and transportation. It is toxic and highly carcinogenic if inhaled into the lungs, and is therefore processed under extremely rigorous conditions. Although plutonium is difficult to make,

some fear that small quantities — it takes only a few kilograms to make a bomb — could be stolen or diverted into the hands of a rogue state or terrorists. But there is no evidence that any plutonium has ever gone astray. An article by three Soviet investigative reporters in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists concluded that stories of nuclear smuggling from the former Soviet Union are "global myths."

So long as electricity is produced in nuclear reactors, there is no way of preventing the production of plutonium. A 500-kilogram (1,100-pound) fuel element will turn into 480 kilograms of uranium 238, 5 kilograms of plutonium and 15 kilograms of highly radioactive waste.

The United States deals with the problem simply by storing the waste from more than 100 nuclear reactors without recycling it. To resource-poor countries like France and Japan, which recycle their nuclear fuel, the U.S. solution looks wasteful. France gets 75 percent of its electricity and 30 percent of its total energy needs from nuclear reactors.

There's three times more energy locked in U.S. nuclear waste than the annual oil production of Kuwait for which we went to war," said Jean Szyrota, president of Cogema, France's nuclear reprocessing firm. The Soviet Union is just as wasteful. It could cut energy usage by 30 percent, close all its nuclear plants and still use twice as much energy as Western Europe, he said.

Mr. Szyrota is convinced that another energy crisis is around the corner. He says that the question is not whether there will be another oil crisis, but when.

The pattern of worldwide energy consumption is back to where it was at the time of the first oil crisis 20 years ago, he said. Cogema at present commands 90 percent of the nuclear reprocessing industry at its sprawling plant at Cap La Hague near Cherbourg, but it will soon be joined by Britain and toward the end of the century by Japan. Cogema reprocesses fuel from 57 French reactors as well as reactors in Germany, Japan, Belgium and Switzerland.

In baths of acid, it separates the plutonium

and the radioactive waste from the uranium 238. The waste is sealed into glass blocks for eventual disposal, and the plutonium is mixed in small amounts with uranium to produce a mixed-oxide fuel that can again be burned in a reactor.

Mr. Szyrota dismissed reports of a huge plutonium stockpile. Everything produced by Cogema is used either for breeder reactors or for mixed-oxide fuel. He said stringent Euroatom monitoring ensures that every gram of plutonium recovered at La Hague is accounted for.

An official for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna agreed that reports of large plutonium stockpiles are exaggerated. "There is not a mountain of surplus plutonium," the official said. "But with the combined effect of reprocessing plus the likely retirement of missiles, there is a potential problem of an overhang of plutonium in the near future."

It will be a problem in terms of storage, security and long-term disposal, but we are not quite there yet."

**T**HE IAEA warns that the construction of new mixed-oxide plants may not be sufficient to absorb both supplies of commercial plutonium and the material from retired weapons. It says the problem of stockpiling fissile plutonium will therefore be a serious technological, political and economic problem well into the next century.

The agency has offered to set up and monitor international plutonium storage areas. This is one solution under active consideration by the main nuclear weapons powers — the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union — which met at IAEA headquarters last weekend along with Japan and Germany to discuss the problems involved in storing and transporting plutonium.

"It's not an easy material to pick up and carry away," said Peter Johnson of the Office of Technology Assessment in Washington. "But you only need a small quantity, less than 10 kilograms, to cause a big problem. Our concern is that if it is being shipped around the world, there will be opportunities for countries or groups to divert it."

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## GERMANY'S CAMPUSES STRIVE TOWARD A SENSE OF PURPOSE

**I**n Germany, social and other environmental factors are triggering a renewed interest in campus-style educational institutions.

As in the rest of the world, most people in Germany — including parents — form their opinions about the state of society through newspaper articles and television news broadcasts, which have been painting a picture — accurate or not — of a growing tide of aggression in Germany's schools. Perhaps in reaction, demand for admission to the country's private schools remains strong even in the midst of the recession.

"The education provided by Germany's Gymnasien is still by-and-large good,"

says Hartmut Ferenschild, an administrator of Schule Schloss Salem, explaining the connection. "It's many of the social developments outside the classroom that disquiet parents and lead them to send their children to a nonurban private school."

Mario Lehmann, joint headmaster of Schloss Torgelow, agrees. "It's not, of course, just a flight away from a set of problems," he says. "But rather a move toward ensuring that young persons receive certain things that they — the parents — enjoyed as children. These include what I call an 'intact environment' — an environment that features nature, not city streets, and a sense of purpose, not a fear of violence."

In some ways, Salem and

Torgelow are opposites. Salem is one of the oldest and best-known names in German education. The private, secondary school occupies three sites near the Lake of Constance in Germany's southwest corner. The Lake of Constance area is one of the most affluent regions in Germany.

Schloss Torgelow is about to become Germany's newest school — on August 28, 1994, it will open its doors for the first time. It is located at the other end of Germany, in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania's sparsely populated lake district. Torgelow will reportedly be the first nonurban private school in Germany's new states.

In other ways, they are very similar. As their names suggest ("Schloss" is German for "castle"), they both occupy resplendent, feudal-style buildings. Their campuses are set in two of the most unspoiled areas of this highly urbanized country has to offer. Both are objects of strong parent interest — an interest that is at least partially due to the appeal of the protecting campus.

"Parents always have a mix of motives for sending their children to a private school," says Mr. Ferenschild. "As Salem has long been in demand, it's hard to attach a trend to a particular motive. But it's obvious that Germany's parents are concerned about their inability to shape their children's daily environment, and that concern is having positive conse-



*In Germany, the demand for admission to private schools remains high, and enrollments in nonurban schools are growing, while Austria offers an almost bewildering array of educational opportunities for students from all over the world. Both countries have established links with Eastern Europe to broaden their offerings.*

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The oldest, and most prestigious, establishment on the list is the Diplomatic Academy in Vienna (dating back to the 18th century), which only accepts university graduates with exceptional qualifications who want to prepare for careers in international institutions. Connections with the countries of Eastern Europe have always been close, and some scholarships for the four-semester course are available to citizens of the former Soviet bloc.

The Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration (known simply as WU-Wien) runs a 15-month MBA program in conjunction with the University of South Caro-

lina. The final three months are spent working on the Management Consultancy Project, with hands-on experience within the administration of a major U.S. company.

The Technical University of Vienna (TU) stands behind one of the newest, and most exciting, postgraduate projects. Called EURAS (European Advanced Studies), this program provides a limited number of participants (maximum 25 per two-semester course) with a thorough interdisciplinary background in European law, business and politics, qualifying them as Masters of European Advanced Studies for top European Union posts.

EURAS is located in Lower Austria at the Provincial Scientific Academy, soon to be given the status of the Danube University of Krems. Also in that riverside city (famous as a center of the wine trade), in addition to the well-established MBA Krems Executive Program Central Europe, which specializes in international management, is the Austrian seat of ITM, the International Institute of Tourism and Management. ITM cooperates with Washington State University to prepare students (in a two-year diploma program) for the challenges of the hospitality industry.

Special links have been established with hotel groups in the countries of the former Soviet Union, including Kazakhstan, as well as with the Czech Republic. ITM has just entered into an arrangement with partner institutions in Scotland, Spain and France (Glasgow Caledonian University, La Escuela de Turismo de Zaragoza and IFIL, Toulouse) to give participants access to the status of European Manager of Tourism.

Mostly for young Americans, the Salzburg International Preparatory School provides training in basic academic subjects according to the U.S. high school curriculum as well as offering the challenge of the International Baccalaureate. The coeducational boarding school is housed on the southern outskirts of Salzburg in a historic palace building with adjoining sports facilities and a wooded park. All classes are taught in English.

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David Hermges



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This mix of a nonurban setting and a high-powered curriculum is also a feature of the University of Maryland University College's campus in Schwäbisch Gmünd. This medieval-looking town is located to the northeast of Stuttgart. The campus is about to become the venue of an up-to-date master of

international management program being started by Maryland's Graduate School of Management & Technology.

As Lissa Brown, dean at Maryland's graduate school, points out, this type of campus comes with a special advantage for international programs: "It gives students of different nationalities a chance to encounter each other on their own common ground."

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Terry Swartzberg

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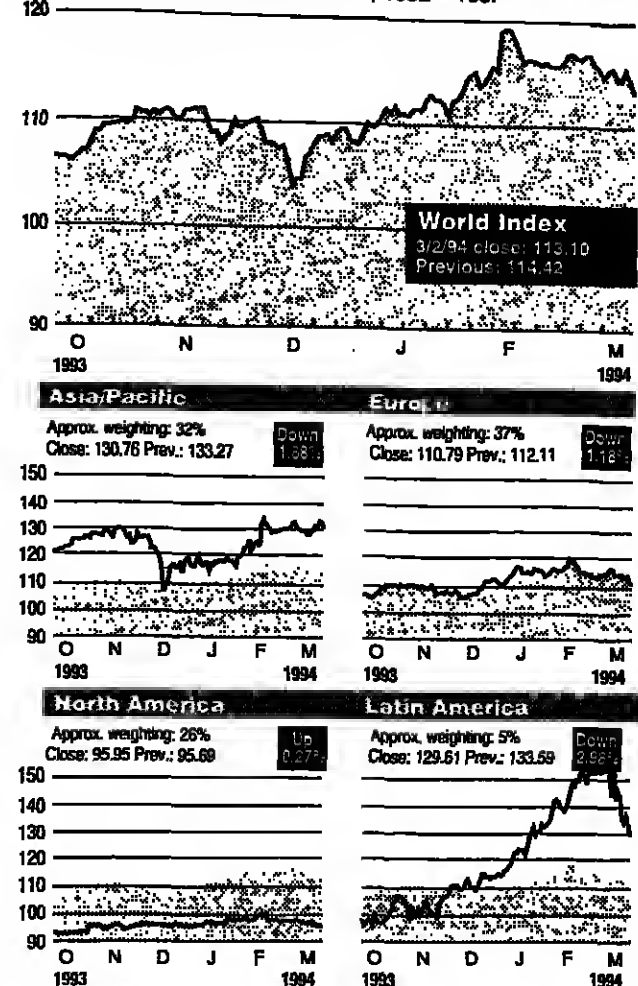
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Services	121.45	122.55	-1.10	-0.90

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## Japan Edgy Over Reported Revival Of U.S. Trade Law

By James Sterngold  
New York Times Service

**TOKYO** — The Japanese government reacted with a touch of worry and anger Wednesday to reports that President Bill Clinton might be preparing to enact a trade law that would allow him to slap sanctions on Japan if it refuses to open its markets.

It was reported in Washington that Mr. Clinton has decided to renew the measure, known as Super 301, which would add significantly to his arsenal of weapons to persuade Japan to remove what the United States says are barriers to the import of foreign goods and services.

This imposing weapon worries Japan deeply because it can be used on relatively short notice, involves a unilateral decision and can result in stiff increases in tariffs on U.S. imports of Japanese goods.

In Washington, Mr. Clinton said he had not "made a final decision" on the Super-301 executive order but added: "We're trying to open the market."

"Super 301 is an option, but no final decision has been made," the president's spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said, adding that reports that Mr. Clinton had decided to sign the executive order were "premature."

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, "We have no announcement as of today, but we will be making announcements in the near future."

The trade clause lapsed several years ago, to the relief of the Japanese. Although the measure could be applied to any foreign country it revived, it is widely regarded as being aimed specifically at Japan, which had a \$59 billion trade surplus with the United States last year.

The United States and Japan said after trade negotiations broke down last month that they wanted a cooling-off period before re-engaging on the thorny issues of removing barriers to foreign products and services in Japan and reducing Japan's towering trade surplus.

But Wednesday's reports from Washington were regarded by officials here as an escalation of the simmering tensions. Masayoshi Takemura, the chief cabinet secretary, called the possibility of tougher American position "unproductive."

"We strongly urge the U.S. government to take sensible action," Mr. Takemura said. Officials at the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry also said Super 301 would be a grave error.

## Surge in German Money Supply Jolts European Financial Markets

Rate Cuts Unlikely Soon

Data Add to U.S. Jitters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — A Bundesbank official warned that the pace of German interest-rate cuts would have to slow as a result of the huge rise in money supply the bank reported Wednesday.

The Bundesbank said German M-3 money supply — a barometer of future inflation — leapt 20.6 percent in January, compared with an 8.1 percent jump in December, and well beyond expectations of a maximum 15 percent expansion.

Guntram Palm, a Bundesbank council member, confirmed market fears that the rapid monetary expansion could put German interest-rate cuts on hold for longer than originally believed.

Mr. Palm said he saw "initially at least, no more scope for a further cut in central bank interest rates."

Mr. Palm, president of the central bank in the German state of Baden-Württemberg, said it was no surprise that the M-3 money supply in January had expanded outside of the Bundesbank's target corridor for 1994, which calls for growth of 4 to 6 percent.

Exceptional circumstances artificially boosted the money supply figures for January, the Bundesbank said. These special circumstances included a shift of money by foreign-based investment funds into Germany following the extension of a withholding tax on investment income beginning on Jan. 1.

clues to the pace of inflation. The sharp increase in Germany's money supply was therefore interpreted by European markets as a sign that the Bundesbank would not lower interest rates to stimulate the German economy anytime soon.

"It is a catastrophe," said Gerhard Grebe, chief economist at Bank Julius Bär in Frankfurt. The Frankfurt stock market initially lost more than 3 percent of its value on the news, falling nearly 75 points to below 2,000 for the first time since mid-October.

The 30-share DAX index later steadied, but still ended the day 2.26 percent lower at 2,020.33.

On the German bond market, the March Bund futures contract fell as low as 93.75 from 95.51 before the announcement. But the contract rallied in late trading to 95.45 on hopes that the Bundesbank would calm markets by announcing a reduction in a key money market interest rate on Thursday.

The Bundesbank is not expected to cut its discount rate at Thursday's policy-making council meeting. It was reduced by a half point only two weeks ago, to 5.25 percent.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

**LONDON** — Desperate sellers dumped European bonds Wednesday, causing a morning price rout that overflowed into stock markets before some lost ground was regained in late trading.

Bewildered analysts characterized the day as "brutal." They had expected tough sledding as bond prices continued to react to unexpectedly strong U.S. economic growth numbers released Tuesday and to fears of resurgent U.S. inflation. But what sent markets reeling bright and early Wednesday morning was bad news from a completely unexpected source: Germany.

"On top of the sell-off in the United States overnight we got astonishingly poor German money supply numbers," said Peter Lyon, global strategist for Smith Barney in New York.

The burgeoning German money supply could give the Bundesbank a reason to abandon its policy of gradually cutting interest rates, analysts said.

Frankfurt's DAX index lost 2.26 percent, closing down 46.72 points at 2,020.33. In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100 in-

dex fell 32.9 points, or 1 percent, to 3,237.70.

In France, where interest rates closely track German rates, trading in bond futures on the MATIF was briefly halted as prices fell by more than three points at one stage.

Volume in the French futures exchange's 10-year government bond contract — one of Europe's most widely traded — hit a record. Bonds for March delivery finished down 1.36 points at 124.38.

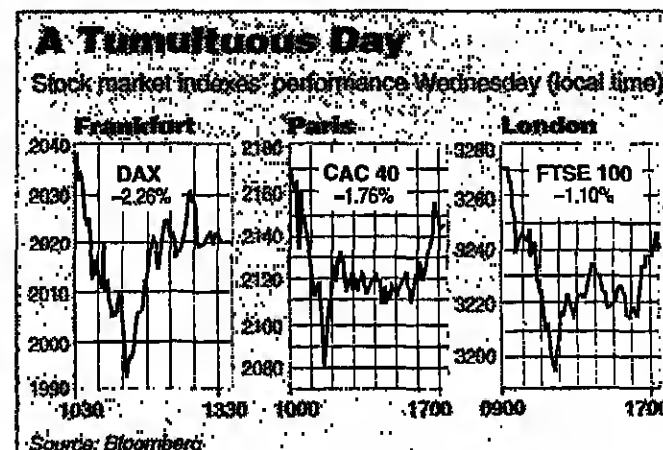
On the Paris bourse, the CAC-40 index shed 38.46 points, or 1.76 percent, to 2,144.66.

The European component of the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index fell 1.18 percent, to 110.79, in late trading.

Analysts said strong growth in the United States may at last have put an end to the long bull market in bonds. In Europe, where fears of inflation still lie deeply buried beneath mountains of idle plant and labor market capacity, analysts could find little economic rationale for steep rises seen in recent days in long-term interest rates and the accompanying drop in bond prices.

One London fund manager called the 4 percent real interest rates now prevalent across European bond markets "ludicrous," noting that this is fully one percentage point above normal levels. Ten-year interest rates in Germany are now nearly a full percentage point above December's lows. In Spain and in Italy they are nearly 1.5 percentage points higher.

"It is important to stand back and to realize that in terms of the economic fundamentals in Europe nothing has changed," said Peter Oppenheimer, an investment strategist at James Capel & Co. Instead of blaming fears of inflation, analysts and fund managers have turned their ire on American hedge funds and other highly leveraged investors whose massive bets on further declines in U.S. rates have cost them billions of dollars.



## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### New Missionaries in Moscow

By Alessandra Stanley  
New York Times Service

**MOSCOW** — "We use mystery guests," Edward L. Roth, a successful motel operator and practicing Mennonite from Anabaptist, Ohio, population 3,440, said in explaining his motel business to an advice-hungry audience of Russian business people.

The Russian translator, searching for a word to convey that "mystery guests" are people whom Mr. Roth hires to check up on motel employees, finally settled on "inspectors."

But in the audience, Irina V. Koroskovskaya, a manager of the Veli Ross travel company in Moscow, knew better. "Spies," she murmured to her neighbor. For the first time in Mr. Roth's peppy speech, "How to Put People Before Profits," she smiled approvingly.

Usually, it is American businessmen who pride themselves on bottom-line realism and Russians who are viewed as impractical romantics.

But at a five-day seminar for would-be entrepreneurs in Russia's fledgling hospitality industry, which was sponsored by the Mennonite Economic Development Associates, a nonprofit organization that tries to assist small businesses in the developing world, there was an entirely different kind of cultural clash.

On Monday, the seminar's opening day, the Westerners spoke of bringing God and courtesy into the workplace. The 45 Russians feverishly exchanged business cards and fax numbers.

"To be honest, I am not so interested in the lectures," whispered Nikolai V. Ogney, deputy general director of the Kropki Co. tourist bureau in Moscow. "I came here to make contacts."

Almost every week, there is some kind of business seminar going on in Moscow. And on any day, the finer hotels like the Metropol are filled with Western consultants who flock to the former Soviet Union.

many on all-expense-paid ego trips, courtesy of any number of well-meaning foundations.

There are as many missionaries roaming across Russia — some 1,000 have come seeking to make converts over the last three years.

But it is less common to find Western businessmen in Russia trying to serve God and Mammon at once.

"This is a mission for us," explained Randy Trover, a Mennonite businessman who manages The Amish Kitchen Restaurant in Wilmet, Ohio. He, like the six other Canadians and Americans, and unlike so many Western consultants, paid his own way to the sober, full-free seminar, which was held in a vast, gloomy hotel in northeast Moscow. There are slot machines in the lobby, and no Gideon bibles in the rooms.

The Mennonites, like the Amish, are a branch of the Anabaptists; they have a 200-year history in Russia. Long persecuted by the Communists, fewer than 15,000 remain, scattered in remote farming settlements in Siberia and Kazakhstan. Many North American Mennonites have Russian accents. "We don't expect to receive anything," Mr. Trover said. "We want to help these people by sharing our knowledge."

The Russians, who paid \$90 to participate, were owners or managers of small new businesses, mostly in Moscow. But Tatiana A. Kirsanova, managing director of the Kamikuli travel agency in Tashkent, rode a train for three days from Siberia to attend.

While many practical sessions were scheduled on such subjects as how to run a bed and breakfast and the do's and don'ts of franchising, one lesson all of the panelists were determined to share was

See MISSION, Page 13

## Schimmelbusch's Home Is Searched

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Investigators on Wednesday raided and searched the Frankfurt home of Heinz Schimmelbusch, the former chief executive of Metallgesellschaft AG, the troubled German trading and metalworking conglomerate, according to the Frankfurt prosecutor's office.

An executive of Metallgesellschaft, which came close to bankruptcy after suffering oil futures trading losses of 2.3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.3 billion) meanwhile said the company had asked Frankfurt prosecutors to find out if Mr. Schimmelbusch and Meinhard Forster, the company's former chief financial officer, had broken German laws.

Mr. Forster's Frankfurt home was also searched on Wednesday. He and Mr. Schimmelbusch were fired in December by Ronald Schmitz, the Deutsche Bank director who is chairman of the company's supervisory board.

Heinrich Götz, vice chairman of Metallgesellschaft, said investigators from the Frankfurt prosecutor's office had also searched the company's headquarters building. "We are fully cooperating with prosecutors," he said. "As things now stand, there is a likelihood that we cannot exclude that both men have violated criminal laws. This is up to the prosecutor's office to find out."

Harald Rieger, general counsel of Metallgesellschaft, said he had written Wednesday to the prosecutor's office confirming the company's backing for a full criminal probe.

Last Thursday, Mr. Schmitz told a rowdy meeting of Metallgesellschaft shareholders that the management led by Mr. Schimmelbusch

**'We are fully cooperating with prosecutors.'**  
Heinrich Götz, vice chairman of Metallgesellschaft.

had failed to inform the supervisory board about the oil futures problems at MG Corp., the New York subsidiary. Mr. Schmitz accused the former Metallgesellschaft chief of actions "so patently harmful to Metallgesellschaft that, in addition to civil law penalties called for, penal measures would not come as a surprise."

Hildegard Becker-Toussaint, a Frankfurt prosecutor's office spokeswoman, said Wednesday

that Mr. Schimmelbusch and Mr. Forster were being probed for fraud in connection with their duties as managers. She said Mr. Schimmelbusch was also suspected of tax evasion.

On Wednesday, Mr. Schimmelbusch vigorously repeated his denial that he had withheld any information from the Metallgesellschaft supervisory board. "I absolutely deny any wrongdoing," he said from Philadelphia. "I am at a loss to understand what is happening. I was an executive-board member for 14 years and with the company for over 20 years performing my duties and trying to contribute to the well-being of the company," he said.

Mr. Schimmelbusch said his lawyer had "informed the prosecutor's office in Frankfurt in writing of our willingness to cooperate in every possible way to facilitate the investigation." Mr. Schimmelbusch, who has been in the United States since last weekend, denied that he was hiding. "What I am trying to do is to find a way to earn expenses for my family. I am trying to build a new business, which is almost impossible under the circumstances. It is clear that I cannot do this in Germany. Therefore, I am traveling between Austria and the United States."

Last week in Vienna, Mr. Schimmelbusch claimed he was the victim of "an orchestrated attack on my credibility" and pledged to defend his reputation "in the courts."

## Board Accepts Bid for Independent

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**LONDON** — The battle for the British daily The Independent appeared on Wednesday to have been won by Mirror Group Newspapers PLC, after The Independent's directors accepted a sweetened takeover offer.

The directors of Newspaper

Publishing PLC, which owns The Independent and The Independent on Sunday, said they were advising shareholders to accept the Mirror consortium's revised offer because it could "best establish the long-term viability" of Newspaper Publishing and preserve "the editorial freedom of its titles."

The board's recommendation was the latest development in a takeover battle for the troubled publisher between the Mirror-led group and Tony O'Reilly's Irish newspaper chain, Independent Newspapers PLC.

Analysts cautioned that although the Mirror bid had the support of Newspaper Publishing's takeover committee, it wasn't certain the bid would succeed.

"The Mirror Group consortium still has to convince Newspaper Publishing's shareholders to take up the offer," said Anthony de Larinaga, media analyst at Panmure Gordon Ltd., and O'Reilly still has a major stake.

Mr. O'Reilly scooped up 24.9 percent of Newspaper Publishing shares on Feb. 4 and has agreed to purchase another 5 percent, subject to regulatory approval.

The Mirror-led consortium, which already owns 47.1 percent of Newspaper Publishing, includes the publishers of the Spanish daily El Pais, the Italian daily La Repubblica and The Independent's founder and editor, Andreas Whitlam-Smith.

A spokesman for the consortium said he was optimistic that bid would be cleared by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission,

which must determine whether it is in the public interest.

The president of the Board of Trade, Michael Heseltine, can waive takeover rules if the bidder can prove an urgent need. The consortium believes it has such a case because of the rocky state of the Independent's finances.

The Mirror-led group issued a revised offer including a cash election of 355 pence (\$5.33) per share, valuing Newspaper Publishing at \$74.7 million (\$112 million dollars).

The Mirror consortium launched the initial takeover bid on Feb. 4, offering 250 pence per share, which valued Newspaper Publishing at \$55 million, but this was viewed by the Newspaper Publishing board as insufficient. Later in the month it raised its offer to 350 pence per share or \$73.7 million pounds.

The consortium said Wednesday in a statement: "We are delighted that the independent directors of Newspaper Publishing have now recommended the consortium's offer and we look forward to resolving the uncertain situation for The Independent as quickly as possible."

Under the new takeover terms, the Italian and Spanish publishers who spearheaded a cash rescue of Newspaper Publishing in November 1990 will have voting control. Mirror Group Newspapers will have from 25 to 30 percent of the company and Mr. Whitlam-Smith and other founders of The Independent will see their stake shrink from 10 to 3 percent.

(AFP, Bloomberg, AP)

## Soros Backs Regulation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BONN** — George Soros, the financier, said Wednesday that it would be legitimate for central banks to consider regulating giant hedge funds, such as his own, which wield enormous power on financial markets.

The Bank of England and the Federal Reserve are both planning to take a closer look at the exposure banks have to the funds, which take leveraged positions in financial markets, following recent heavy losses.

"I feel that there is an innate instability in unregulated markets," Mr. Soros said.

Rumors that some New York banks had suffered losses from their hedge fund clients drove down the prices of their bonds Wednesday. Bankers Trust specifically issued a denial it had suffered losses.

(Reuters, IHT)

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates						March 2	
	\$	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	Yen	C Pesos
Amsterdam	1.712	2.48	1.721	2.094	1.113**	5.41*	1.307
Frankfurt	1.712	2.48	2.0	2.040	1.049*	5.41*	1.307
London	1.712	2.530		0.925	1.016*	1.180*	1.307
Paris	1.712	2.530		0.925	1.016*	1.180*	1.307
Tokyo	1.712	2.530		0.925	1.016*	1.180*	1.307
Other Dollar Values							
Argentine peso	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Australian dollar	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Canadian dollar	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65	0.65
Swiss franc	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Japanese yen	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other Dollar Values							
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Eurocurrency Deposits				March 2			
	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	3 1/2-3 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4
3 months	3 1/2-3 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4	4 1/2-4 3/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4
6 months	3 1/2-4 1/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	4 1/2-5 1/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	5 1/2-6 1/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4
1 year	4 1/2-4 3/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	5 1/2-5 3/4	5 1/2-6 1/4	2 1/2-2 3/4	6 1/2-6 3/4

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.

*Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).*

Key Money Rates	
United States	Close Prev.
Discount rate	3.00 3.00
Prime rate	6.00 6.00
Federal funds	3 1/4 3 1/4
3-month CD	3 1/4 3 1/5
Commercial paper 90 days	3.00 3.28
3-month Treasury bill	2 1/4 2 1/8
1-year Treasury bill	2 1/2 2 1/8
2-year Treasury note	4.63 4.80
5-year Treasury note	5.50 5.74
10-year Treasury note	5.86 5.98
15-year Treasury note	5.89 6.28
30-year Treasury bond	6.18 6.78
Marill-Lynch 30-day Realty asset	2.75 2.75

Japan		Britain	
Discount rate	1 1/2 1 1/2	Bank base rate	5 1/4 5 1/4
Call money	2 1/2 2 1/2	Call money	5.00 5.00
1-month interbank	2 1/2 2 1/2	1-month interbank	5 1/4 5 1/4
3-month interbank	2 1/2 2 1/2	3-month interbank	5 1/4 5 1/4
6-month interbank	2 1/2 2 1/2	6-month interbank	6 1/2 6 1/2
15-year Government bond	3.26 3.69	10-year GAT	7.13 7 1/2

Germany		France	
Lombard rate	6 1/4 6 1/4	Interest rate	4.10 4 1/2
Call money	6 1/4 6 1/4	Call money	5 1/4 5 1/4
1-month interbank	6 1/4 6 1/4	3-month interbank	5 1/4 5 1/4
3-month interbank	5.95 5.90	6-month interbank	6 1/2 6 1/2
6-month interbank	5.80 5.70	10-year GAT	6.20 6 1/2

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Credit Lyonnais, Citicorp, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union, Greenwald, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold		A.M.		P.M.		Ch's	
Zurich	n.d.	377.13	—	377.13	—	377.13	—
London	n.d.	376.95	—	376.95	—	376.95	—
New York	377.70	378.90	—	378.90	—	378.90	—

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings.  
Innos: Zurich and New York settling and clearing prices: New York Comex (April)

newspaper chain, Independent Newspapers PLC.

Analysts cautioned that although the Mirror bid had the support of Newspaper Publishing's takeover committee, it wasn't certain the bid would succeed.

"The Mirror Group consortium still has to convince Newspaper Publishing's shareholders to take up the offer," said Anthony de Larrinaga, media analyst at Panmure Gordon Ltd., "and O'Reilly still has a major stake."

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(AP, Bloomberg, AP)

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### BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA

A Joint-Stock Company with Registered Office in Milan, Italy - 5 Piazza della Scala - First floor - Tel. 02/7711 in the Register of Companies kept by the Court of Milan - Capital Stock L. 1,000,000,000.00 - Statutory Reserve L. 475,000,000.00 - Banca Commerciale Italiana Group - Italian Register of Banking Groups No. 2002

All Holders of Common Stock of Banca Commerciale Italiana (hereinafter the "Bank") are invited to attend the Ordinary and Extraordinary General Meeting at 10 a.m. on 12th March 1994, in Milan, Piazza Belgioioso 1 and, if necessary, for a second meeting on 15th March 1994, at the same time and place, to consider and act upon the following

#### Agenda

**Ordinary Part**

- Presentation of Balance Sheet at 31st December 1993, Board of Directors' Management Report, Auditors' Report and related resolutions.
- Any other business.

**Extraordinary Part**

- Proposal for merger of "ASTRA IMMOBILIARE Srl - Milan" and "C.I.T.R.E Srl - Milan" with the Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA. Determination of merger conditions and formalities. Relevant resolutions and delegation of powers.

Holder of Common Stock entitled to vote may attend the General Meeting provided that they have deposited their shares at any Branch of the Bank or at Monte Titoli SpA at least five days before the date of the General Meeting, in accordance with the provision of Art. 4 of Law No. 1745 of 29th December 1962. This condition also concerns all Shareholders who are already registered at the Shareholders book.

Shareholders may arrange to be represented at the Shareholders' Meeting - in compliance with the provisions of art. 2372 of the Civil Code - by means of an ordinary proxy statement with signature authenticated by a Member of the Board, a Bank Director or Official, a Notary or a Consular Authority.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors



## MARKET DIARY

## Europe Rate Talk Keeps Dollar Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against the Deutsche mark and yen after a jump in German money-supply growth spurred sentiment that European interest rates were not likely to come down soon.

The U.S. currency closed in New York at 1.7050 DM, compared with

1.7095 Tuesday, and at 104.200 yen, compared with 104.550.

Although the Bundesbank attributed most of the surge in its M-3 money aggregate to special factors, dealers saw the 20.6 percent jump as a sign the German rates will not be lowered in the near term.

"This strong growth in M-3 has been holding up the Bundesbank all along," one analyst said.

Reports that the U.S. government was considering reviving a rule called Super 301, which would allow it to slap Japan with stiff penalties for blocking U.S. trade, kept the dollar under pressure against the yen.

President Bill Clinton said no decision had been made on the controversial trade issue, but many dealers were skeptical of the situation.

The dollar has been sensitive to developments in the trade dispute between the United States and Japan because of prevailing sentiment that the U.S. government endorses a stronger yen as a method of reducing Japan's trade surplus.

A strong yen makes Japanese goods expensive for U.S. consumers and makes U.S. goods cheap for Japanese consumers.

But U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said the government's trade policy has had no effect on the yen's level and he played down the risk of a "tit-for-tat" trade war with Japan.

The dollar slipped to 5.8020 French francs from 5.8185 Tuesday and to 1.4310 Swiss francs from 1.4385. The pound strengthened to \$1.4964 from \$1.4895.

(Reuters, AFX, Knight-Ridder)

## MARKETS: Interest-Rate Fears

Continued from Page 1

banks declined to lend to business in a credit crunch, "so they loaned cheap cash to each other, and people borrowed money to buy bonds."

"When the Fed raised interest rates," he said, "people who owned bonds on this leveraged basis decided they didn't want to borrow

money to hold them more, so we now are in the process of redistributing bonds from leveraged to unleveraged buyers. It's like a fire sale."

What Mr. Soss was describing was the in-and-out movements of hedge funds that borrowed heavily to plunge into European bond markets and then bailed out, leaving huge vacancies, like George Soros' Quantum Fund, and many Wall Street funds less known to the public.

"It will take time to redistribute these bonds at prices people are willing to pay, and this has a lot to do with supply and demand fundamentals in the economy," Mr. Soss said. "Stock markets, who are the tail on this dog, will have to wait until prices meet market levels."

This unwinding has also affected currency markets which had expected the dollar to strengthen against the Japanese yen as the U.S. economy improved and were caught short when the Clinton administration adopted a tough trade

strategy against Japan, sending the dollar down against the yen.

But this put the administration's policies in direct contradiction to the Fed, because a weaker dollar may mean more inflation, which is exactly what the Fed is trying to prevent with higher rates. It left markets troubled, confused, and distrustful of government, said Mr. Johnson.

"We are the world's largest debtor and Japan is the largest creditor, and you can't hold up the world's investors with this kind of political gamesmanship," said Robert Falconer of Aubrey Jones & Co., a Wall Street bond house.

He pointed out that although 30-year bond yields at first rose only about 10 basis points — or 10 hundredths of a percentage point — to 6.41 percent in the two weeks after the Fed's change of direction on Feb. 4, they climbed almost 40 basis points in the next fortnight, accelerating immediately after Feb. 11 when trade talks in Washington reached an impasse.

What is needed now "to dispel fear and re-establish confidence," said Mr. Magnus, is the steady hand of central banks. "They have a role to play," he added, by cutting interest rates.

Dealers reported that the partial late recovery in bond prices, which helped lift stock prices off their lows, was a result of discreet purchases by British, French, Italian and Spanish officials.

But as the upset touched off by news of a huge increase in German money-supply growth in January, which was widely interpreted as further reducing prospects of lower European interest rates, only a coordinated cut in rates led by Germany will calm the markets, analysts said.

Fear about German intentions were fueled by comments from Gudrun Palm, a member of the

Bundesbank's central council and president of the Baden-Württemberg central bank, who said he currently saw "no room for further cuts in central bank interest rates."

Nevertheless, Norbert Walter at the Bundesbank in Frankfurt, said the extraordinary reasons fueling the money-supply growth, indicated that "it is willing and will try to

reduce rates despite the unfavorable numbers."

"As I see it, we will have a lower rate next week," Mr. Walter said.

Germany's important money-market rate was cut on Tuesday by a thin three basis points, to 5.97 percent from 6 percent.

Mr. Walter noted that "the more the Deutsche mark improves, the greater the possibility for a larger cut" in rates next week.

The mark appreciated virtually across the board Wednesday, the dollar traded as low as 1.6930 DM, but recovered in New York later in the day, rising to 1.7050, down a tad from the previous close of 1.7095 DM.

For Mr. Potts, the "most striking" aspect of the crisis in European financial markets "is the absurdly pessimistic view" on how

low short-term interest rates are headed.

Markets are currently anticipating a level of 5.3 percent for the year-end low in German short-term rates rather than the 4 percent he and many other analysts say they believe is more likely.

"To shift the psychology of the market, to restore confidence, we need some tangible official signal," Mr. Potts said. "The ball is now in the court of the Bundesbank."

General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers union reached tentative agreement Wednesday on a new labor contract at GM's Oldsmobile City assembly plant for Buick Century and Oldsmobile Cutler mid-sized cars, about one hour before a deadline set by the union that could have sent 4,500 workers out on strike.

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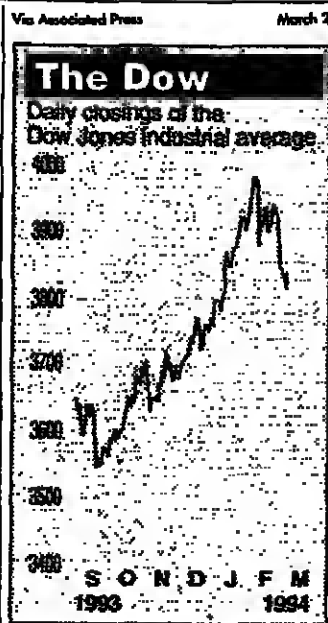
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Standard & Poor's Index

High Low Last Chg.

Industrials 344.56 336.90 344.56 +0.52

Utilities 210.13 210.13 210.13 +0.14

Financials 210.13 210.13 210.13 +0.14

SP 100 210.13 210.13 210.13 +0.14

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Vol. High Low Last Chg.

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IBM 481.7 65.0 65.0 65.0 +2.74

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## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 378.25 382.22 375.74 381.74 +2.51

Trans 129.45 132.25 127.31 129.45 +1.74

U.S. 135.41 137.40 135.21 135.41 +0.12

Comp 135.41 137.40 135.21 135.41 +0.12

SP 100 135.41 137.40 135.21 135.41 +0.12

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Vol. High Low Last Chg.



## Swissair Buys 29 Airbuses For European Expansion

**Bloomberg Business News**  
ZURICH — Swissair is boosting its fleet to strengthen capacity in Europe, but analysts note that the airline faces mounting problems in its Continental base.

Swissair said it would spend 2.35 billion francs (\$2 billion) for 29 Airbus aircraft to upgrade its short- to medium-haul fleet. Its last order totaled 26 aircraft in 1990.

It also said that it would phase in the new planes quickly, with a delivery period from early 1995 to mid-1997, and that it would review its long-haul fleet.

"We want to widen our bases in Europe," said Otto Loeferle, Swissair's chief executive.

Swissair was left isolated when the Alcazar project, a planned four-way tie-up of European airlines, collapsed in November. That isolation deepened last month, when the Swiss voted to ban European Union truck traffic in the Alps, angering EU neighbors.

Analysts widely believe that Swissair requires a European part-

ner but that it may have trouble finding one.

"Swissair no longer has any good cards in its hands even though it's financially solid," said Pascal Heinzelmann, analyst at Bank Leu in Zurich. "I have a feeling they don't know what they want to do now."

Mr. Loeferle said the new aircraft would be financed through "a combination of means," including leasing, cash, loans and bond issues.

Swissair said it would invest 4.6 billion francs between 1994 and 1998, which, added to debt repayments of 500 million francs, will lead to total expenditure of 5.1 billion francs in that period.

"It's simply a forward-looking strategy that shows the belief in the growth potential," said Susanne Borer, the Swissair analyst at Bank Vontobel in Zurich.

But analysts said that it was an investment in a future that is not yet clear.

Mr. Loeferle said Swissair faced difficulty building up its European business, especially since it is waiting for the European Union to give

it access to European markets. That is necessary because the Swiss voted in 1992 not to join the European Economic Area, an extension of the EU.

The latest Swiss referendum to ban EU trucks from Swiss roads from 2004, has bred hostility toward Switzerland in surrounding countries. It is now likely the transport agreement will have a stormy passage, or be delayed.

"It certainly doesn't ease our position," said Mr. Loeferle of the Alpine truck ban.

"The specific problem for Swissair is the 'no' to the EEA and the 'yes' to the Alpine Initiative," said Mr. Heinzelmann of Bank Leu, referring to the economic area and the truck ban.

Delta Air Lines, which Swissair supported as its U.S. partner during the Alcazar talks, is now intent on tying up deals with a host of other European airlines, including Sabena of Belgium and Malev of Hungary. More arrangements are in the offing, said Delta.

## Balladur Rejects Challenge to New Youth-Wage Plan

**Reuters**  
PARIS — Prime Minister Edouard Balladur on Wednesday refused to back down on a new low wage for young workers, while trade unions and students prepared to challenge the government's handling of the

week putting the new wage into force raised an outcry from trade unionists and opposition politicians, who said the prime minister was handing companies a gift at the expense of workers.

A poll in the newspaper *Info-Matin* showed that 55 percent of the French oppose the lower wage while 36 percent support it.

In the clamor, some officials suggested that the decrees might be adjusted to appease critics. A student union leader who met aides to Mr. Balladur said the government might extend the period, currently six months, during which a young person has to be on a job before being eligible for the lower wage.

Officials said the government might also stiffen the training requirement that companies must meet.

But on the broader issue, Mr. Balladur stood firm, saying the measures gave youth a "real chance to enter the workplace."

Union leaders were set to hold a meeting with Mr. Balladur on Thursday that is shaping up as a clash over the wage issue. At the same time, students plan to demonstrate in Paris against the decrees.

At stake could be Mr. Balladur's credibility and political standing as the matter goes to the heart of his policies and concerns the country's most pressing problem, unemployment, which stands at a record 3.3 million people, or 12.2 percent.

## Botched BCCI Case Dropped

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Liquidators of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International, which was closed by banking regulators in 1991, have been forced to drop a lawsuit against a bank executive because of an embarrassing case of mistaken identity, legal sources said Wednesday.

According to court documents, liquidators dropped a case in December 1993 that they had filed in June 1992 against Basheer Chowdhry, the former head of operations for BCCI in Britain. The suit sought unspecified damages for conspiracy to defraud the BCCI from 1984 to 1991 and alleged that Mr. Chowdhry had covered up losses and had debts to BCCI.

But the legal sources said the liquidators had to drop the case against Mr. Chowdhry because it was linked to a suit filed in 1992 against Saleem Siddiqi, BCCI's former internal audit chief. The liquidators admitted having used inappropriate evidence in that case.

The Bank of England and regulators in other countries closed BCCI's worldwide operations in what turned into the world's biggest case of financial fraud. Liquidators from Touche Ross, an accounting firm appointed by the court, later discovered a staggering \$12 billion "black hole" in missing assets at BCCI.

Liquidators were forced to drop the case against Mr. Siddiqi because the key evidence, a letter written to an "S. Siddiqi," turned out not to refer to the defendant.

The sources said the liquidators also misinterpreted a letter written in 1990 to Mr. Chowdhry, which they also used as crucial evidence in their case.

### Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2000	3500	4000
2200	3400	3800
2400	3300	3600
2600	3200	3400
2800	3100	3200
3000	3000	3000
3200	2900	2800
3400	2800	2600
3600	2700	2400
3800	2600	2200
4000	2500	2000
4200	2400	1800
4400	2300	1600
4600	2200	1400
4800	2100	1200
5000	2000	1000

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Thursday Close	% Change
Amsterdam AEX		407.27	415.94	-2.08
Brussels Stock Index		7,557.12	7,696.86	-1.82
Frankfurt DAX		2,820.33	2,857.05	-2.26
Frankfurt FAZ		776.33	788.90	-2.95
Helsinki HEX		1,848.19	1,859.63	-1.05
London Financial Times 100		2,531.20	2,535.50	-0.17
London FTSE 100		3,227.79	3,270.60	-1.01
Madrid General Index		325.16	325.78	-0.16
Milan MIB		1,022.00	1,038.00	-1.54
Paris CAC 40		2,144.66	2,183.12	-1.76
Stockholm Aftersvaerden		1,750.82	1,782.59	-1.78
Vienna Stock Index		481.10	488.87	-1.59
Zurich SSS		973.35	997.83	-2.45

Sources: Reuters, AFP  
International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Italy reported a trade surplus of 27 trillion lire (\$16.04 billion) in the first 11 months of 1993 and figures for the entire year are expected to show a surplus of 30 trillion lire, the country's first surplus since World War II.
  - Vickers PLC, the industrial conglomerate that has streamlined its operations, reported pretax profit in 1993 of £32.3 million (\$47.9 million), following a loss in 1992 of £36.6 million.
  - Hanson PLC said it sold its 50 percent stake in North Texas Cement Co. for \$54 million.
  - Trenthamstead said that Riva SpA has committed itself to invest 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$647 million) in EKO Stahl AG, a steelmaker in Eastern Germany that the Italian concern is taking over.
  - Fimpar SpA, a holding company in the hotel business, said it would not underwrite a capital increase in Ciba SpA, its luxury hotel chain.
  - Union Bank of Switzerland said it has made an offer to take over RegioBank Beider Basel, a regional bank.
  - Alzo Nobel NV said it had bought the phosphorus operations of Chemie GmbH of Germany.
- Bloomberg, Reuters, AP, Knight-Ridder, AFX

## Peugeot Does Not See 1994 Loss

**Bloomberg Business News**  
PARIS — Jacques Calvet, the chairman of PSA Peugeot Citroën SA, said Wednesday that Europe's third-largest car company would not do any worse than breaking even this year after a substantial loss in 1993.

"The second half of last year will be much less bad than the first, and the trend will continue this year," Mr. Calvet said. "We should become profitable for all of 1994. I can't say if we'll be a bit better than break-even or not."

PSA said it would cut its first-half losses thanks to productivity gains and the success of its new, high-margin Citroën Xantia.

PSA lost 1.12 billion French francs (\$194 million)

during the first half of last year, and analysts have projected a full-year loss of about 1.5 billion francs.

Despite the expected improvement, Mr. Calvet played down the effect of the rise of 11.2 percent in French auto sales during the first two months of this year. This is due to a very weak two-month period in 1993 which saw sales drop 30 percent from 1992. In addition, a rise of 8.2 percent in February sales is due to a government premium of 5,000 francs, matched by most carmakers, when a car 10 years old or more is turned in for a new one.

PSA's French sales in February rose 22 percent from a year ago, but like other carmakers, the sale of its small, low-margin cars were the most affected by the government premium and rebates.

## MISSION: West Advises Moscow

Continued from Page 9  
that money alone cannot buy happiness.

"How many friends did you lose after you gained your first million?" is how Aleksandr S. Zaichenko, put it. Mr. Zaichenko is the president of the Moscow-based Association of Christians in Business in Russia, co-sponsor of the seminar.

A former economics adviser to Mikhail S. Gorbachev during perestroika (he was secretly baptized in his bathtub in the 1970s), Mr. Zaichenko is also the founder of Moscow's Club for Fair and Ethical Business. He conceded that membership there was select, given the sometimes fast and loose ethics ruling Russian business today. "We try to find a moral approach to business," he explained wryly. "But that is not the way it is working here actually."

Most Moscow eateries, for example, do not exactly live up to the principles set by Mr. Trover's Amish Door Restaurant. Mr. Trover planned to speak on "How to Effectively Run a Restaurant" at the session on Friday, but brought notes on protection money, cash skimming and bribes.

"Restaurants here are the absolute symbol of corruption in our society," Mr. Zaichenko said, adding that criminal gangs control most restaurants in urban Russia. "They are horrible, evil, full of nouveau riches," he said. "I try to avoid going to them."

There were other areas of confusion. Thrain Kristjansson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, runs three theme restaurants. The fluent, BBC-accented Russian translator ran into difficulty explaining the mock-medieval theme of Mr. Kristjansson's Round Table restaurant, pronouncing it to be a "seminar-oriented eatery."

When Mr. Roth said he offered his motel guests free papers, meaning newspapers, the translator said he gave them free toilet paper.

When Mr. Roth was asked about how he rebuked bad employees, he recommended a positive approach. "We talk to them discreetly in private, then we try to find something they excel at, like maybe they smile real good." The translator rendered that as, "Maybe the employee smiles too much, and the guests don't like it."

The power of positive thinking did not inspire all participants.

"Yes, of course, be polite to customers," Olga V. Kartashova, president of Visit, a tourism agency in Yaroslavl, said. "That is obvious. But for us today, there are so many more important issues — like obtaining visas, or transport when there is none."

Vernon Wiebe, owner of the Prudent Travel & Tours company in Hillsboro, Kansas, swapped shop talk with Russian tour operators over a lunch of meat balls and rice.

Russia, he learned, is not quite like Kansas. "It is hard to know how to talk to them," Mr. Wiebe

## A Virgin Venture With W. H. Smith

**Agence France-Presse**

LONDON — W. H. Smith Group PLC and Virgin Retail Ltd. announced on Wednesday the merger of their video and record outlets, Virgin Megastore and Our Price.

The new business, Virgin Retail Ltd., will operate 305 Our Price stores and 24 Virgin megastores in Britain and Ireland.

Virgin's chairman, Richard Branson, will be president of the venture, which will be owned 75 percent by W. H. Smith and 25 percent by Virgin. (AFP, Reuters)

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**Tokyo Pacific Holdings**  
Weekly net asset value on 21.02.94 US \$ 248.69  
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange  
Information: MeePierson Capital Management Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam. Tel: +31-20-5211110.

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# NYSE

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible]

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	电话	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	教师	北京路123号	1234	
李小红	女	32	江苏	护士	文化路45号	5678	
张志强	男	28	河南	工人	工业路78号	9012	
刘小芳	女	25	四川	学生	学府路34号	3456	
陈大明	男	50	广东	医生	健康路67号	7890	
周丽娟	女	38	浙江	会计	商业路90号	0123	
吴国强	男	42	湖北	工程师	科技路21号	4567	
赵小华	女	29	湖南	记者	新闻路54号	8901	
孙文杰	男	35	安徽	农民	农村路87号	2345	
郑晓燕	女	27	江西	公务员	政府路101号	6789	
冯大伟	男	40	山西	商人	市场路134号	0123	
马小梅	女	33	陕西	教师	教育路167号	4567	
徐志强	男	30	甘肃	工人	工业路190号	8901	
黄小芳	女	26	宁夏	学生	学府路223号	2345	
曹大明	男	48	内蒙古	医生	健康路256号	6789	
周丽娟	女	36	新疆	会计	商业路289号	0123	
吴国强	男	41	广西	工程师	科技路312号	4567	
赵小华	女	28	海南	记者	新闻路345号	8901	
孙文杰	男	34	重庆	农民	农村路378号	2345	
郑晓燕	女	26	贵州	公务员	政府路401号	6789	
冯大伟	男	39	云南	商人	市场路434号	0123	
马小梅	女	32	四川	教师	教育路467号	4567	
徐志强	男	29	湖南	工人	工业路490号	8901	
黄小芳	女	25	湖北	学生	学府路523号	2345	
曹大明	男	47	河南	医生	健康路556号	6789	
周丽娟	女	35	江苏	会计	商业路589号	0123	
吴国强	男	40	浙江	工程师	科技路612号	4567	
赵小华	女	27	安徽	记者	新闻路645号	8901	
孙文杰	男	33	江西	农民	农村路678号	2345	
郑晓燕	女	25	山东	公务员	政府路701号	6789	
冯大伟	男	38	广东	商人	市场路734号	0123	
马小梅	女	31	广西	教师	教育路767号	4567	
徐志强	男	28	宁夏	工人	工业路790号	8901	
黄小芳	女	24	内蒙古	学生	学府路823号	2345	
曹大明	男	46	新疆	医生	健康路856号	6789	
周丽娟	女	34	海南	会计	商业路889号	0123	
吴国强	男	39	重庆	工程师	科技路912号	4567	
赵小华	女	26	贵州	记者	新闻路945号	8901	
孙文杰	男	32	云南	农民	农村路978号	2345	
郑晓燕	女	24	四川	公务员	政府路1001号	6789	
冯大伟	男	37	湖南	商人	市场路1034号	0123	
马小梅	女	30	湖北	教师	教育路1067号	4567	
徐志强	男	27	河南	工人	工业路1090号	8901	
黄小芳	女	23	江苏	学生	学府路1123号	2345	
曹大明	男	45	浙江	医生	健康路1156号	6789	
周丽娟	女	33	安徽	会计	商业路1189号	0123	
吴国强	男	38	江西	工程师	科技路1212号	4567	
赵小华	女	25	山东	记者	新闻路1245号	8901	
孙文杰	男	31	广东	农民	农村路1278号	2345	
郑晓燕	女	23	广西	公务员	政府路1301号	6789	
冯大伟	男	36	宁夏	商人	市场路1334号	0123	
马小梅	女	29	内蒙古	教师	教育路1367号	4567	
徐志强	男	26	新疆	工人	工业路1390号	8901	
黄小芳	女	22	海南	学生	学府路1423号	2345	
曹大明	男	44	重庆	医生	健康路1456号	6789	
周丽娟	女	32	贵州	会计	商业路1489号	0123	</

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东省潍坊市青州市	
李国强	男	38	河南	工人	河南省郑州市	
张为民	男	52	江苏	教师	江苏省南京市	
刘永红	女	30	四川	护士	四川省成都市	
陈大伟	男	28	广东	学生	广东省广州市	
赵子龙	男	40	湖北	干部	湖北省武汉市	
周小芳	女	25	浙江	职员	浙江省杭州市	
吴建明	男	35	安徽	工程师	安徽省合肥市	
孙丽娟	女	22	江西	医生	江西省南昌市	
郑为民	男	48	湖南	教授	湖南省长沙市	
冯大刚	男	32	广西	记者	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
马小华	女	27	福建	会计	福建省福州市	
黄国强	男	37	山西	司机	山西省太原市	
周为民	男	42	陕西	研究员	陕西省西安市	
刘小芳	女	24	甘肃	文员	甘肃省兰州市	
陈大伟	男	39	宁夏	技术员	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
孙丽娟	女	21	青海	助理	青海省西宁市	
郑为民	男	46	新疆	科长	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
冯大刚	男	31	内蒙古	工程师	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
马小华	女	26	吉林	护士	吉林省长春市	
黄国强	男	36	辽宁	工人	辽宁省沈阳市	
周为民	男	41	黑龙江	干部	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
刘小芳	女	23	河北	职员	河北省石家庄市	
陈大伟	男	38	天津	司机	天津市	
孙丽娟	女	20	北京	学生	北京市	
郑为民	男	47	上海	教授	上海市	
冯大刚	男	30	江苏	工程师	江苏省南京市	
马小华	女	25	浙江	会计	浙江省杭州市	
黄国强	男	35	安徽	技术员	安徽省合肥市	
周为民	男	40	江西	科长	江西省南昌市	
刘小芳	女	22	湖南	助理	湖南省长沙市	
陈大伟	男	37	广西	司机	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
孙丽娟	女	21	福建	文员	福建省福州市	
郑为民	男	46	山西	研究员	山西省太原市	
冯大刚	男	31	陕西	工程师	陕西省西安市	
马小华	女	26	甘肃	护士	甘肃省兰州市	
黄国强	男	36	宁夏	工人	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
周为民	男	41	青海	干部	青海省西宁市	
刘小芳	女	23	新疆	职员	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
陈大伟	男	38	内蒙古	司机	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
孙丽娟	女	20	吉林	学生	吉林省长春市	
郑为民	男	47	辽宁	教授	辽宁省沈阳市	
冯大刚	男	30	黑龙江	工程师	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
马小华	女	25	河北	会计	河北省石家庄市	
黄国强	男	35	天津	技术员	天津市	
周为民	男	40	北京	科长	北京市	
刘小芳	女	22	上海	助理	上海市	
陈大伟	男	37	江苏	司机	江苏省南京市	
孙丽娟	女	21	浙江	文员	浙江省杭州市	
郑为民	男	46	安徽	研究员	安徽省合肥市	
冯大刚	男	31	江西	工程师	江西省南昌市	
马小华	女	26	湖南	护士	湖南省长沙市	
黄国强	男	36	广西	工人	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
周为民	男	41	福建	干部	福建省福州市	
刘小芳	女	23	山西	职员	山西省太原市	
陈大伟	男	38	陕西	司机	陕西省西安市	
孙丽娟	女	20	甘肃	学生	甘肃省兰州市	
郑为民	男	47	宁夏	教授	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
冯大刚	男	30	青海	工程师	青海省西宁市	
马小华	女	25	新疆	会计	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
黄国强	男	35	内蒙古	技术员	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
周为民	男	40	吉林	科长	吉林省长春市	
刘小芳	女	22	辽宁	助理	辽宁省沈阳市	
陈大伟	男	37	黑龙江	司机	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
孙丽娟	女	21	河北	文员	河北省石家庄市	
郑为民	男	46	天津	研究员	天津市	
冯大刚	男	31	北京	工程师	北京市	
马小华	女	26	上海	护士	上海市	
黄国强	男	36	江苏	工人	江苏省南京市	
周为民	男	41	浙江	干部	浙江省杭州市	

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7. 雑収益	10.00	
8. 雑費用	10.00	
9. 雑資産	10.00	
10. 雑負債	10.00	
11. 雑純資産	10.00	
12. 雑純負債	10.00	
13. 雑純利益	10.00	
14. 雑純損失	10.00	
15. 雑純収益	10.00	
16. 雑純費用	10.00	
17. 雑純資産	10.00	
18. 雑純負債	10.00	
19. 雑純利益	10.00	
20. 雑純損失	10.00	
21. 雑純収益	10.00	
22. 雑純費用	10.00	
23. 雑純資産	10.00	
24. 雑純負債	10.00	
25. 雑純利益	10.00	
26. 雑純損失	10.00	
27. 雑純収益	10.00	
28. 雑純費用	10.00	
29. 雑純資産	10.00	
30. 雑純負債	10.00	
31. 雑純利益	10.00	
32. 雑純損失	10.00	
33. 雑純収益	10.00	
34. 雑純費用	10.00	
35. 雑純資産	10.00	
36. 雑純負債	10.00	
37. 雑純利益	10.00	
38. 雑純損失	10.00	
39. 雑純収益	10.00	
40. 雑純費用	10.00	
41. 雑純資産	10.00	
42. 雑純負債	10.00	
43. 雑純利益	10.00	
44. 雑純損失	10.00	
45. 雑純収益	10.00	
46. 雑純費用	10.00	
47. 雑純資産	10.00	
48. 雑純負債	10.00	
49. 雑純利益	10.00	
50. 雑純損失	10.00	
51. 雑純収益	10.00	
52. 雑純費用	10.00	
53. 雑純資産	10.00	
54. 雑純負債	10.00	
55. 雑純利益	10.00	
56. 雑純損失	10.00	
57. 雑純収益	10.00	
58. 雑純費用	10.00	
59. 雑純資産	10.00	
60. 雑純負債	10.00	
61. 雑純利益	10.00	
62. 雑純損失	10.00	
63. 雑純収益	10.00	
64. 雑純費用	10.00	
65. 雑純資産	10.00	
66. 雑純負債	10.00	
67. 雑純利益	10.00	
68. 雑純損失	10.00	
69. 雑純収益	10.00	
70. 雑純費用	10.00	
71. 雑純資産	10.00	
72. 雑純負債	10.00	
73. 雑純利益	10.00	
74. 雑純損失	10.00	
75. 雑純収益	10.00	
76. 雑純費用	10.00	
77. 雑純資産	10.00	
78. 雑純負債	10.00	
79. 雑純利益	10.00	
80. 雑純損失	10.00	
81. 雑純収益	10.00	
82. 雑純費用	10.00	
83. 雑純資産	10.00	
84. 雑純負債	10.00	
85. 雑純利益	10.00	
86. 雑純損失	10.00	
87. 雑純収益	10.00	
88. 雑純費用	10.00	
89. 雑純資産	10.00	
90. 雑純負債	10.00	
91. 雑純利益	10.00	
92. 雑純損失	10.00	
93. 雑純収益	10.00	
94. 雑純費用	10.00	
95. 雑純資産	10.00	
96. 雑純負債	10.00	
97. 雑純利益	10.00	
98. 雑純損失	10.00	
99. 雑純収益	10.00	
100. 雑純費用	10.00	
101. 雑純資産	10.00	
102. 雑純負債	10.00	
103. 雑純利益	10.00	
104. 雑純損失	10.00	
105. 雑純収益	10.00	
106. 雑純費用	10.00	
107. 雑純資産	10.00	
108. 雑純負債	10.00	
109. 雑純利益	10.00	
110. 雑純損失	10.00	
111. 雑純収益	10.00	
112. 雑純費用	10.00	
113. 雑純資産	10.00	

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东烟台	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	河北保定	
张国强	男	52	河南	教师	河南郑州	
刘小红	女	28	江苏	医生	江苏南京	
陈大明	男	60	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
赵小芳	女	22	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
孙伟明	男	40	湖北	工程师	湖北武汉	
周丽娟	女	35	湖南	护士	湖南长沙	
吴大刚	男	55	江西	农民	江西九江	
郑小华	女	30	福建	工人	福建厦门	
冯国强	男	48	广东	商人	广东广州	
马小红	女	25	广西	学生	广西桂林	
徐大明	男	50	四川	教师	四川成都	
周小芳	女	20	重庆	工人	重庆重庆	
孙伟明	男	42	陕西	农民	陕西西安	
周丽娟	女	32	山西	护士	山西太原	
吴大刚	男	58	内蒙古	商人	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑小华	女	28	辽宁	学生	辽宁沈阳	
冯国强	男	45	吉林	工人	吉林长春	
马小红	女	23	黑龙江	教师	黑龙江哈尔滨	
徐大明	男	53	河北	商人	河北石家庄	
周小芳	女	27	山东	工人	山东济南	
孙伟明	男	41	河南	农民	河南郑州	
周丽娟	女	31	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
吴大刚	男	56	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
郑小华	女	29	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
冯国强	男	46	湖北	工人	湖北武汉	
马小红	女	24	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
徐大明	男	51	江西	商人	江西九江	
周小芳	女	26	福建	工人	福建厦门	
孙伟明	男	43	广东	农民	广东广州	
周丽娟	女	33	广西	学生	广西桂林	
吴大刚	男	59	四川	工人	四川成都	
郑小华	女	30	重庆	教师	重庆重庆	
冯国强	男	47	陕西	商人	陕西西安	
马小红	女	25	山西	工人	山西太原	
徐大明	男	54	内蒙古	农民	内蒙古呼和浩特	
周小芳	女	28	辽宁	学生	辽宁沈阳	
孙伟明	男	44	吉林	工人	吉林长春	
周丽娟	女	34	黑龙江	教师	黑龙江哈尔滨	
吴大刚	男	60	河北	商人	河北石家庄	
郑小华	女	31	山东	工人	山东济南	
冯国强	男	49	河南	农民	河南郑州	
马小红	女	26	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
徐大明	男	52	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
周小芳	女	29	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
孙伟明	男	45	湖北	工人	湖北武汉	
周丽娟	女	32	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
吴大刚	男	57	江西	商人	江西九江	
郑小华	女	30	福建	工人	福建厦门	
冯国强	男	48	广东	农民	广东广州	
马小红	女	25	广西	学生	广西桂林	
徐大明	男	53	四川	工人	四川成都	
周小芳	女	27	重庆	教师	重庆重庆	
孙伟明	男	42	陕西	商人	陕西西安	
周丽娟	女	32	山西	工人	山西太原	
吴大刚	男	58	内蒙古	农民	内蒙古呼和浩特	
郑小华	女	29	辽宁	学生	辽宁沈阳	
冯国强	男	46	吉林	工人	吉林长春	
马小红	女	24	黑龙江	教师	黑龙江哈尔滨	
徐大明	男	51	河北	商人	河北石家庄	
周小芳	女	26	山东	工人	山东济南	
孙伟明	男	41	河南	农民	河南郑州	
周丽娟	女	31	江苏	护士	江苏南京	
吴大刚	男	56	浙江	商人	浙江杭州	
郑小华	女	28	安徽	学生	安徽合肥	
冯国强	男	47	湖北	工人	湖北武汉	
马小红	女	23	湖南	教师	湖南长沙	
徐大明	男	50	江西	商人	江西九江	
周小芳	女	25	福建	工人	福建厦门	

姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	农民	山东省潍坊市	
李德胜	男	35	山西	工人	山西省太原市	
张德胜	男	25	河南	学生	河南省郑州市	
赵德胜	男	15	河北	儿童	河北省石家庄市	
刘德胜	男	55	江苏	医生	江苏省南京市	
陈德胜	男	65	浙江	教授	浙江省杭州市	
周德胜	男	75	安徽	退休	安徽省合肥市	
吴德胜	男	85	江西	老人	江西省南昌市	
孙德胜	男	95	福建	高龄	福建省福州市	
郑德胜	男	105	广东	长寿	广东省广州市	
冯德胜	男	115	广西	超龄	广西壮族自治区南宁市	
马德胜	男	125	四川	高龄	四川省成都市	
朱德胜	男	135	云南	长寿	云南省昆明市	
徐德胜	男	145	贵州	高龄	贵州省贵阳市	
李德胜	男	155	海南	超龄	海南省海口市	
王德胜	男	165	宁夏	高龄	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
张德胜	男	175	新疆	超龄	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
赵德胜	男	185	内蒙古	高龄	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
刘德胜	男	195	吉林	超龄	吉林省长春市	
陈德胜	男	205	辽宁	高龄	辽宁省沈阳市	
周德胜	男	215	黑龙江	超龄	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
吴德胜	男	225	陕西	高龄	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	235	甘肃	超龄	甘肃省兰州市	
郑德胜	男	245	青海	高龄	青海省西宁市	
冯德胜	男	255	西藏	超龄	西藏自治区拉萨市	
马德胜	男	265	四川	高龄	四川省成都市	
朱德胜	男	275	云南	超龄	云南省昆明市	
徐德胜	男	285	贵州	高龄	贵州省贵阳市	
李德胜	男	295	海南	超龄	海南省海口市	
王德胜	男	305	宁夏	高龄	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
张德胜	男	315	新疆	超龄	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
赵德胜	男	325	内蒙古	高龄	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
刘德胜	男	335	吉林	超龄	吉林省长春市	
陈德胜	男	345	辽宁	高龄	辽宁省沈阳市	
周德胜	男	355	黑龙江	超龄	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
吴德胜	男	365	陕西	高龄	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	375	甘肃	超龄	甘肃省兰州市	
郑德胜	男	385	青海	高龄	青海省西宁市	
冯德胜	男	395	西藏	超龄	西藏自治区拉萨市	
马德胜	男	405	四川	高龄	四川省成都市	
朱德胜	男	415	云南	超龄	云南省昆明市	
徐德胜	男	425	贵州	高龄	贵州省贵阳市	
李德胜	男	435	海南	超龄	海南省海口市	
王德胜	男	445	宁夏	高龄	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
张德胜	男	455	新疆	超龄	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
赵德胜	男	465	内蒙古	高龄	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
刘德胜	男	475	吉林	超龄	吉林省长春市	
陈德胜	男	485	辽宁	高龄	辽宁省沈阳市	
周德胜	男	495	黑龙江	超龄	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
吴德胜	男	505	陕西	高龄	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	515	甘肃	超龄	甘肃省兰州市	
郑德胜	男	525	青海	高龄	青海省西宁市	
冯德胜	男	535	西藏	超龄	西藏自治区拉萨市	
马德胜	男	545	四川	高龄	四川省成都市	
朱德胜	男	555	云南	超龄	云南省昆明市	
徐德胜	男	565	贵州	高龄	贵州省贵阳市	
李德胜	男	575	海南	超龄	海南省海口市	
王德胜	男	585	宁夏	高龄	宁夏回族自治区银川市	
张德胜	男	595	新疆	超龄	新疆维吾尔自治区乌鲁木齐市	
赵德胜	男	605	内蒙古	高龄	内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市	
刘德胜	男	615	吉林	超龄	吉林省长春市	
陈德胜	男	625	辽宁	高龄	辽宁省沈阳市	
周德胜	男	635	黑龙江	超龄	黑龙江省哈尔滨市	
吴德胜	男	645	陕西	高龄	陕西省西安市	
孙德胜	男	655	甘肃	超龄	甘肃省兰州市	
郑德胜	男	665	青海	高龄	青海省西宁市	
冯德胜	男	675	西藏	超龄	西藏自治区拉萨市	
马德胜	男	685	四川			

U.S. Rate  
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# U.S. Rate Fears Burden Stocks On Pacific Rim

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — Stock prices across the Pacific Rim look a beating Wednesday from fears that the United States would raise interest rates, which could draw foreign funds out of the region as investors chase higher yields.

News Tuesday that the U.S. economy grew 7.5 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993 increased speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would be forced to raise rates to combat inflation.

That would have troubling consequences for the bourses in the Asia-Pacific region, which attracted millions of dollars in foreign money during sharp rallies in 1993. Markets in Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines are particularly vulnerable because of their heavy dependence on foreign funds. In

Hong Kong, meanwhile, the local currency is pegged to the dollar, so interest rates must shadow those in the United States.

"A rise in rates just makes equity investment less attractive as people start looking at alternatives," said Iain Pickett, vice president at DBS Securities Hong Kong.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei Stock Average finished down 471.85 points, or 2 percent, at 19,744.77, amid concerns that a three-year cycle of falling interest rates in Japan may be coming to an end.

Expectations for the Bank of Japan to lower its discount rate, now at a historic low of 1.75 percent, are fading, thanks to the turbocharged U.S. economy.

Lower interest rates help Japanese companies by making it easier for them to borrow money for capital investments and to handle existing debt.

In Hong Kong, the Hang Seng Index closed down 270.93 points, at 9,877.43, for a 3 percent loss on the day and the first close below 10,000 since Dec. 15.

"Interest-rate jitters prompted many overseas institutional investors to reduce the weighting of Hong Kong stocks in their portfolios," said Simon Chin, a director of Citibank Global Asset Management.

Hong Kong investors have reason to be nervous. The Hang Seng index plunged 6 percent on Feb. 7, the Monday after the Fed signaled a quarter-point increase in its federal fund rate, which is the rate banks charge each other for loans.

Elsewhere in the Pacific Rim, the Australian All Ordinaries Index closed down 27.70 points at 2,154.0, a 1 percent loss. Singapore's Straits Times Index lost 1 percent, closing down 29.19 points at 2,284.49. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

**Philippine Bourses Merge**  
The Manila and Makati stock markets are being combined into a single Philippine Stock Exchange, Reuters reported from Manila.

The merger of the two exchanges will be phased in from Friday through March 16, Fidel V. Ramos, the president of the Philippines, said Wednesday. The individual licenses of the two exchanges will be canceled as of Friday.

While two separate trading floors will be maintained, the computer systems of the exchanges have been linked to ensure a single price for each share traded.

## Tokyo Guidelines Let City Banks Into Securities

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
TOKYO — The Ministry of Finance unveiled guidelines on Wednesday that would allow commercial banks to enter the securities business starting in July.

The guidelines, worked out as a compromise between the city banks and the securities industry, allow Asahi Bank Ltd. to launch a securities subsidiary in July, ministry officials said. Asahi is the eighth-largest city bank, ranked by assets.

In November, the ministry may permit Japan's top six city banks — Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd., Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Sanwa Bank Ltd., Sakura Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. and Fuyo Bank Ltd. — to enter the securities business, the officials said.

Tokai Bank Ltd. and Hokkaido Tokai Bank Ltd. are likely to launch securities arms in March 1995, they added. Two other city banks will be given permission later, the officials said. Daiwa Bank Ltd. has already entered the field, taking control of Cosmo Securities Co. in a bailout in August. The Bank of Tokyo, meanwhile, wants to concentrate on its trust banking business before expanding into new areas, the officials said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

# Foreigners Cool to Seoul 'Whimsical' Rules Rile Companies

The Associated Press

SEOUL — When McDonald's Corp. in Korea decided last year to offer a "Happy Meal" special for children — an inexpensive toy with the purchase of a burger, fries and soft drink — it turned into something of an unhappy affair.

The fast-food chain's executives were grilled by government regulators who demanded to know why they were trying to push children to spend more money.

"We went in and showed them nutritional information and explained that we weren't telling kids to eat fast food every day, but to have a balanced diet and have fun sometimes with eating," said Y.P. Kim, a McDonald's marketer. "And we worked it out."

But not every foreign company is willing — or able — to go to such lengths to cope with a business climate widely perceived as fundamentally unwelcoming to outsiders.

Despite recent efforts by the government of President Kim Young Sam to make South Korea an easier place to do business, many foreign concerns are opting out.

Big American companies that have made major cuts or abandoned the market altogether in the last few years include Atlantic Richfield Co., Bristol-Myers Squibb Co., General Motors Corp., Johnson & Johnson, International Business Machines Corp. and Digital Equipment Corp.

"South Korea has a long, long history of being somewhat unfriendly to foreign businesses," said Daniel Grant, first secretary for economic affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul. "I think they're trying to overcome it, but the question is whether they can do enough, and do it fast enough."

New foreign investment rose to \$1.04 billion in 1993 from \$895 million the previous year, but both years were down sharply from \$1.4 billion in 1991. Moreover, growth in foreign investment in service industries helped mask increasing flight by manufacturing companies.

"All in all, it's a trend of disinvestment," said Anne Lowell, an analyst at Baring Securities Ltd. Battle-weary business executives, speaking privately, use words like "whimsical" and "infuriating" when discussing regulations and taxes.

They complain about an entrenched bureaucracy, point to cultural differences and language barriers, and gripe over government efforts to dampen competition.

But one factor they do not cite as a chill on

business activity is North Korea's standoff with the international community over its refusal to allow nuclear inspections.

"It's a big question mark for the future, but I don't think it's the top priority," said Mr. Grant. "There are so many other problems."

Some companies' cutbacks in South Korea reflect changes in the East Asian regional economy. With the country no longer a low-wage haven, manufacturers seeking to cut production costs are moving to places like China and Indonesia.

Business leaders say South Korean officials sometimes undercut their own efforts to attract

## General Motors, Johnson & Johnson and IBM have cut back or left altogether.

foreigners. European companies, for example, are fighting Seoul's efforts to collect retroactive tax penalties.

"This is no small amount of money, and it's very questionable under these accounts," said Friedrich Honigsmann, a German chemical-company president.

Another hindrance is the government's periodic austerity campaign, which discourages consumption of foreign goods. Taxpayers are required to state the make of their cars on tax returns, and in the past Koreans who acknowledged owning foreign-made vehicles were often targeted for audits.

Foreign executives and diplomats are urging the government to ease restrictions on promotions and discounting, make the tax system more equitable, enforce intellectual-property laws and liberalize rules on stock purchases by foreigners.

The government, in turn, argues it has already set major changes in motion.

"We're doing a lot," said Park Pyong Hwan, deputy director of the Finance Ministry's foreign-investment policy division. He cited moves to allow better foreign access to financing, ease rules on land acquisition, provide incentives for high-tech companies and assist in labor mediation.

McDonald's has yet to profit from five years of operations here, but is adding 15 restaurants to its existing 24. In a symbolic but important step, the chain is adding foods like kimchi, the spicy pickled cabbage that is nearly a national icon, to its menu.

# Tax Cuts Unveiled by Hong Kong

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — In a surprise move, the government on Wednesday announced plans to cut individual and corporate income tax rates for the fiscal year beginning April 1, and it projected a budget surplus and steadily mounting cash reserves.

A surplus of 15.1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.9 billion) is expected for the current fiscal year, while financial reserves are expected to be 136.1 billion dollars. Financial Secretary Ma Siu-cho said in his annual budget speech.

"I forecast that we shall add 7.7 billion dollars to our fiscal reserves in 1994-95," he said.

With government revenues swollen by soaring real estate prices and booming stock trading, Mr. Ma said the corporate tax rate would be cut to 16.5 percent from 17.5 percent, while the top marginal individual tax rate would drop to 20 percent from 25 percent and the individual allowance increased 28 percent, to 72,000 dollars.

He also announced that Hong Kong's airport departure tax would be cut to 50 dollars from 150 dollars.

The corporate tax cut is meant to enhance the colony's attractiveness as a regional business center, Mr. Ma said. Soaring real estate costs have begun to erode Hong Kong's competitiveness with such alternative centers as Singapore.

He forecast a robust 5.5 percent growth rate in gross domestic product, the same as in 1993-94. The value of the colony's trade is expected to rise 17 percent, he added.

Traders on the Hong Kong stock exchange, however, shrugged off the tax cuts and the upbeat forecasts. The Hang Seng index fell 270.93 points, or 3 percent, to 9,877.43, on worries about rising interest rates.

## Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
9877.43	2284.49	19744.77
Change: -270.93	Change: -29.19	Change: -471.85
100-DAY	100-DAY	100-DAY
1993	1993	1993
1994	1994	1994
1995	1995	1995
1996	1996	1996
1997	1997	1997
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2020	2020	2020
2021	2021	2021
2022	2022	2022
2023	2023	2023
2024	2024	2024
2025	2025	2025
2026	2026	2026
2027	2027	2027
2028	2028	2028
2029	2029	2029
2030	2030	2030

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

## Very briefly:

- CRA Ltd., the largest mining company in Australia, nearly doubled its net profit in 1993, earning 806.7 million Australian dollars (\$575 million), compared with 411.4 million in 1992.
- Taiwan agreed to sign an accord with the United States to protect patents, allowing patent-holders to extend their rights for two to five years after first registering a product.
- Taiwan loosened its curbs on investing in China another notch, allowing its companies to invest in producing auto parts in China in order to meet increasing competition.
- Virgin Group Ltd., the largest recorded music retailer in Britain, will open Virgin Megastores in South Korea through a joint venture with Saeon Media Corp.
- Coca-Cola Co. signed an agreement with Swire Pacific Ltd. to increase bottling capacity in Hong Kong and China, including building new bottling plants in China.
- Vietnam Steel Corp. will build two steel rolling mills at a cost of more than \$100 million in partnership with Japanese and South Korean companies, increasing Vietnamese steel production capacity by 440,000 metric tons.

Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters

# Taiwan Rethinks Part of China Steel Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — The government is on the verge of canceling a planned domestic sale of shares in China Steel Corp., Taiwan's largest integrated steel company, analysts and officials said Wednesday.

The government had planned to offer 150 million shares in the state-run company to investors in Taiwan, following up an offering of

360 million shares that was placed Tuesday.

But the offering Tuesday was poorly received, with China Steel shares falling 30 cents, to 23 Taiwan dollars, (87 cents) after the issues were released. Buyers have until March 22 to pay for the new shares.

"We are afraid that many buyers in the offer will not pay up for the shares, making it a failure and forcing underwriters to absorb the un-

sold shares," said Lai Tsi-fa, a director of the Commission for National Corporations.

Benjamin Chen, an analyst with Baring Securities, said applicants to the China Steel sale might end up buying 70 percent or fewer of the 360 million shares, which would be a poor result.

Taiwan had planned to sell 22 percent of China Steel by the end of June, bringing the state's stake to slightly above 50 percent. At the stock's current domestic price, the sales would raise about 34.8 billion dollars.

But after the poor reception of Tuesday's issue, the government may sell most of its next tranche in the company to overseas investors and cancel the portion earmarked

for the domestic market, according to a published report.

Analysts were originally bullish about the sales. But the stock market's recent slide and the plunge Tuesday in China Steel shares has changed sentiment greatly.

Some analysts said they expected the government to scale back the size of its offering, even if it confines sales to foreign investors.

Analysts also said the success or failure of the China Steel sale would affect several other privatizations planned for the first half of 1994, including sales of stock in Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp. and China Petrochemical Development Corp.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

# Airline Regulation Eased As India Bolsters Market

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI — India has given its two state-run airlines more autonomy while also legalizing increasingly popular private air carriers.

Although private carriers have been operating in the country for more than four years, they were not considered legal entities and were not allowed to print flight schedules under the Air Corporation Act of 1952. Parliament rescinded that law on Tuesday.

"In our advertisements we could only say breakfast flight, tea time flight or dinner flight," said Syed Riaz Haider, an execu-

tive of East-West Airlines, the largest private carrier. "Now we can bravely give the schedule."

Under new regulations, the state airlines, Air-India and Indian Airlines, will be allowed to sell shares to the public and raise capital from the market. The government also said with- out elaborating that some operating controls would be eased.

Most private carriers fly fewer than five jets compared with the 55-jet fleet of Indian Airlines, but many passengers prefer them because their on-time performance and service are better.

(AP, Reuters)

## NYSE

Wednesday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month							Consolidated	
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	
10	10	30	20	22	3.1	270	90	
11	11	31	20	22	3.1	270	90	
12	12	32	20	22	3.1	270	90	
13	13	33	20	22	3.1	270	90	
14	14	34	20	22	3.1	270	90	
15	15	35	20	22	3.1	270	90	
16	16	36	20	22	3.1	270	90	
17	17	37	20	22	3.1	270	90	
18	18	38	20	22	3.1	270	90	
19	19	39	20	22	3.1	270	90	
20	20	40	20	22	3.1	270	90	
21	21	41	20	22	3.1	270	90	
22	22	42	20	22	3.1	270	90	
23	23	43	20	22	3.1	270	90	
24	24	44	20	22	3.1	270	90	
25	25	45	20	22	3.1	270	90	
26	26	46	20	22	3.1	270	90	
27	27	47	20	22	3.1	270	90	
28	28	48	20	22	3.1	270	90	
29	29	49	20	22	3.1	270	90	
30	30	50	20	22	3.1	270	90	
31	31	51	20	22	3.1	270	90	
32	32	52	20	22	3.1	270	90	
33	33	53	20	22	3.1	270	90	
34	34	54	20	22	3.1	270	90	
35	35	55	20	22	3.1	270	90	
36	36	56	20	22	3.1	270	90	
37	37	57	20	22	3.1	270	90	
38	38	58	20	22	3.1	270	90	
39	39	59	20	22	3.1	270	90	
40	40	60	20	22	3.1	270	90	
41	41	61	20	22	3.1	270	90	
42	42	62	20	22	3.1	270	90	
43	43	63	20	22	3.1	270	90	
44	44	64	20	22	3.1	270	90	
45	45	65	20	22	3.1	270	90	
46	46	66	20	22	3.1	270	90	
47	47	67	20	22	3.1	270	90	
48	48	68	20	22	3.1	270	90	
49	49	69	20	22	3.1	270	90	
50	50	70	20	22	3.1	270	90	
51	51	71	20	22	3.1	270	90	
52	52	72	20	22	3.1	270	90	
53	53	73	20	22	3.1	270	90	
54	54	74	20	22	3.1	270	90	
55	55	75	20	22	3.1	270	90	
56	56	76	20	22	3.1	270	90	
57	57	77	20	22	3.1	270	90	
58	58	78	20	22	3.1	270	90	
59	59	79	20	22	3.1	270	90	
60	60	80	20	22	3.1	270	90	
61	61	81	20	22	3.1	270	90	
62	62	82	20	22	3.1	270	90	
63	63	83	20	22	3.1	270	90	
64	64	84	20	22	3.1	270	90	
65	65	85	20	22	3.1	270	90	
66	66	86	20	22	3.1	270	90	
67	67	87	20	22	3.1	270	90	
68	68	88	20	22	3.1	270	90	
69	69	89	20	22	3.1	270	90	
70	70	90	20	22	3.1	270	90	
71	71	91	20	22	3.1	270	90	
72	72	92	20	22	3.1	270	90	
73	73	93	20	22	3.1	270	90	
74	74	94	20	22	3.1	270	90	
75	75	95	20	22	3.1	270	90	
76	76	96	20	22	3.1	270	90	
77	77	97	20	22	3.1	270	90	
78	78	98	20	22	3.1	270	90	
79	79	99	20	22	3.1	270	90	
80	80	100	20	22	3.1	270	90	
81	81	101	20	22	3.1	270	90	
82	82	102	20	22	3.1	270	90	
83	83	103	20	22	3.1	270	90	
84	84	104	20	22	3.1	270	90	
85	85	105	20	22	3.1	270	90	
86	86	106	20	22	3.1	270	90	
87	87	107	20	22	3.1	270	90	
88	88	108	20	22	3.1	270	90	
89	89	109	20	22	3.1	270	90	
90	90	110	20	22	3.1	270	90	
91	91	111	20	22	3.1	270	90	
92	92	112	20	22	3.1	270	90	
93	93	113	20	22	3.1	270	90	
94	94	114	20	22	3.1	270	90	
95	95	115	20	22	3.1	270	90	
96	96	116	20	22	3.1	270	90	
97	97	117	20	22	3.1	270	90	
98	98	118	20	22	3.1	270	90	
99	99	119	20	22	3.1	270	90	
100	100	120	20	22	3.1	270	90	
101	101	121	20	22	3.1	270	90	
102	102	122	20	22	3.1	270	90	
103	103	123	20	22	3.1	270	90	
104	104	124	20	22	3.1	270	90	
105	105	125	20	22	3.1	270	90	
106	106	126	20	22	3.1	270	90	
107	107	127	20	22	3.1	270	90	
108	108	128	20	22	3.1	270	90	
109	109	129	20	22	3.1	270	90	
110	110	130	20	22	3.1	270	90	
111	111	131	20	22	3.1	270	90	
112	112	132	20	22	3.1	270	90	
113	113	133	20	22	3.1	270	90	
114	114	134	20	22	3.1	270	90	
115	115	135	20	22	3.1	270	90	
116	116	136	20	22	3.1	270	90	
117	117	137	20	22	3.1	270	90	
118	118	138	20	22	3.1	270	90	
119	119	139	20	22	3.1	270	90	
120	120	140	20	22	3.1	270	90	
121	121	141	20	22	3.1	270	90	
122	122	142	20	22	3.1	270	90	
123	123	143	20	22	3.1	270	90	
124	124	144	20	22	3.1	270	90	
125	125	145	20	22	3.1	270	90	
126	126	146	20	22	3.1	270	90	
127	127	147	20	22	3.1	270	90	
128	128	148	20	22	3.1	270	90	
129	129	149	20	22	3.1	270	90	
130	130	150	20	22	3.1	270	90	
131	131	151	20	22	3.1	270	90	
132	132	152	20	22	3.1	270	90	
133	133	153	20	22	3.1	270	90	
134	134	154	20	22	3.1	270	90	
135	135	155	20	22	3.1	270	90	
136	136	156	20	22	3.1	270	90	
137	137	157	20	22	3.1	270	90	
138	138	158	20	22	3.1	270	90	
139	139	159	20	22	3.1	270	90	
140	140	160	20	22	3.1	270	90	
141	141	161	20	22	3.1	270	90	
142	142	162	20	22	3.1	270	90	
143	143	163	20	22	3.1	270	90	
144	144	164	20	22	3.1	270	90	
145	145	165	20	22	3.1	270	90	
146	146	166	20	22	3.1	270	90	
147	147	167	20	22	3.1	270	90	
148	148	168	20	22	3.1	270	90	
149	149	169	20	22	3.1	270	90	
150	150	170	20	22	3.1	270	90	
151	151	171	20	22	3.1	270	90	
152	152	172	20	22	3.1	270	90	
153	153	173	20	22	3.1	270	90	
154	154	174	20	22	3.1	270	90	
155	155	175	20	22	3.1	270	90	
156	156	176	20	22	3.1	270	90	
157	157	177	20	22	3.1	270	90	
158	158	178	20	22	3.1	270	90	
159	159	179	20	22	3.1	270	90	
160	160	180	20	22	3.1	270	90	
161	161	181	20	22	3.1	270	90	
162	162	182	20	22	3.1	270	90	
163	163	183	20	22	3.1	270	90	
164	164	184	20	22	3.1	270	90	
165	165	185	20	22	3.1	270	90	
166	166	186	20	22	3.1	270	90	
167	167	187	20	22	3.1	270	90	
168	168	188	20	22	3.1	270	90	
169	169	189	20	22	3.1	270	90	
170	170	190	20	22	3.1	270	90	
171	171	191	20	22	3.1	270	90	
172	172	192	20	22	3.1	270	90	
173	173	193	20	22	3.1	270	90	
174	174	194	20	22	3.1	270	90	
175	175	195	20	22	3.1	270	90	
176	176	196	20	22	3.1	270	90	
177	177	197	20	22	3.1	270	90	
178	178	198	20	22	3.1	270	90	
179	179	199	20	22	3.1	270	90	
180	180	200	20	22	3.1	270	90	
181	181	201	20	22	3.1	270	90	
182	182	202	20	22	3.1	270	90	
183	183	203	20	22	3.1	270	90	
184	184	204	20	22	3.1	270	90	
185	185	205	20	22	3.1	270	90	
186	186	206	20	22	3.1	270	90	
187	187	207	20	22	3.1	270	90	
188	188	208	20	22	3.1	270	90	
189	189	209	20	22	3.1	270	90	
190	190	210	20	22	3.1	270	90	
191	191	211	20	22	3.1	270	90	
192	192	212	20	22	3.1	270	90	
193	193	213	20	22	3.1	270	90	
194	194	214	20	22	3.1	270	90	
195	195	215	20	22	3.1	270	90	
196	196	216	20	22	3.1	270	90	
197	197	217	20	22	3.1	270	90	
198	198	218	20	22	3.1	270	90	
199	199	219	20	22	3.1	270	90	
200	200	220	20	22	3.1	270	90	
201	201	221	20	22	3.1	270	90	
202	202	222	20	22	3.1	270	90	
2								



**Wednesday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000  
most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is  
updated twice a year.

		B-C			
100	100	100	100	100	100
99	99	99	99	99	99
98	98	98	98	98	98
97	97	97	97	97	97
96	96	96	96	96	96
95	95	95	95	95	95
94	94	94	94	94	94
93	93	93	93	93	93
92	92	92	92	92	92
91	91	91	91	91	91
90	90	90	90	90	90
89	89	89	89	89	89
88	88	88	88	88	88
87	87	87	87	87	87
86	86	86	86	86	86
85	85	85	85	85	85
84	84	84	84	84	84
83	83	83	83	83	83
82	82	82	82	82	82
81	81	81	81	81	81
80	80	80	80	80	80
79	79	79	79	79	79
78	78	78	78	78	78
77	77	77	77	77	77
76	76	76	76	76	76
75	75	75	75	75	75
74	74	74	74	74	74
73	73	73	73	73	73
72	72	72	72	72	72
71	71	71	71	71	71
70	70	70	70	70	70
69	69	69	69	69	69
68	68	68	68	68	68
67	67	67	67	67	67
66	66	66	66	66	66
65	65	65	65	65	65
64	64	64	64	64	64
63	63	63	63	63	63
62	62	62	62	62	62
61	61	61	61	61	61
60	60	60	60	60	60
59	59	59	59	59	59
58	58	58	58	58	58
57	57	57	57	57	57
56	56	56	56	56	56
55	55	55	55	55	55
54	54	54	54	54	54
53	53	53	53	53	53
52	52	52	52	52	52
51	51	51	51	51	51
50	50	50	50	50	50
49	49	49	49	49	49
48	48	48	48	48	48
47	47	47	47	47	47
46	46	46	46	46	46
45	45	45	45	45	45
44	44	44	44	44	44
43	43	43	43	43	43
42	42	42	42	42	42
41	41	41	41	41	41
40	40	40	40	40	40
39	39	39	39	39	39
38	38	38	38	38	38
37	37	37	37	37	37
36	36	36	36	36	36
35	35	35	35	35	35
34	34	34	34	34	34
33	33	33	33	33	33
32	32	32	32	32	32
31	31	31	31	31	31
30	30	30	30	30	30
29	29	29	29	29	29
28	28	28	28	28	28
27	27	27	27	27	27
26	26	26	26	26	26
25	25	25	25	25	25
24	24	24	24	24	24
23	23	23	23	23	23
22	22	22	22	22	22
21	21	21	21	21	21
20	20	20	20	20	20
19	19	19	19	19	19
18	18	18	18	18	18
17	17	17	17	17	17
16	16	16	16	16	16
15	15	15	15	15	15
14	14	14	14	14	14
13	13	13	13	13	13
12	12	12	12	12	12
11	11	11	11	11	11
10	10	10	10	10	10
9	9	9	9	9	9
8	8	8	8	8	8
7	7	7	7	7	7
6	6	6	6	6	6
5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4
3	3	3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0

**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

12 Month		52 Week		52 Week		High Low		Lates		Closes	
High	Low	Dr	Yld	PE	100	High	Low	Lates	Closes	Lates	Closes
110	106	10	10	10	10	110	106	10	10	110	106
108	104	10	10	10	10	108	104	10	10	108	104
106	102	10	10	10	10	106	102	10	10	106	102
104	100	10	10	10	10	104	100	10	10	104	100
102	98	10	10	10	10	102	98	10	10	102	98
100	96	10	10	10	10	100	96	10	10	100	96
98	94	10	10	10	10	98	94	10	10	98	94
96	92	10	10	10	10	96	92	10	10	96	92
94	90	10	10	10	10	94	90	10	10	94	90
92	88	10	10	10	10	92	88	10	10	92	88
90	86	10	10	10	10	90	86	10	10	90	86
88	84	10	10	10	10	88	84	10	10	88	84
86	82	10	10	10	10	86	82	10	10	86	82
84	80	10	10	10	10	84	80	10	10	84	80
82	78	10	10	10	10	82	78	10	10	82	78
80	76	10	10	10	10	80	76	10	10	80	76
78	74	10	10	10	10	78	74	10	10	78	74
76	72	10	10	10	10	76	72	10	10	76	72
74	70	10	10	10	10	74	70	10	10	74	70
72	68	10	10	10	10	72	68	10	10	72	68
70	66	10	10	10	10	70	66	10	10	70	66
68	64	10	10	10	10	68	64	10	10	68	64
66	62	10	10	10	10	66	62	10	10	66	62
64	60	10	10	10	10	64	60	10	10	64	60
62	58	10	10	10	10	62	58	10	10	62	58
60	56	10	10	10	10	60	56	10	10	60	56
58	54	10	10	10	10	58	54	10	10	58	54
56	52	10	10	10	10	56	52	10	10	56	52
54	50	10	10	10	10	54	50	10	10	54	50
52	48	10	10	10	10	52	48	10	10	52	48
50	46	10	10	10	10	50	46	10	10	50	46
48	44	10	10	10	10	48	44	10	10	48	44
46	42	10	10	10	10	46	42	10	10	46	42
44	40	10	10	10	10	44	40	10	10	44	40
42	38	10	10	10	10	42	38	10	10	42	38
40	36	10	10	10	10	40	36	10	10	40	36
38	34	10	10	10	10	38	34	10	10	38	34
36	32	10	10	10	10	36	32	10	10	36	32
34	30	10	10	10	10	34	30	10	10	34	30
32	28	10	10	10	10	32	28	10	10	32	28
30	26	10	10	10	10	30	26	10	10	30	26
28	24	10	10	10	10	28	24	10	10	28	24
26	22	10	10	10	10	26	22	10	10	26	22
24	20	10	10	10	10	24	20	10	10	24	20
22	18	10	10	10	10	22	18	10	10	22	18
20	16	10	10	10	10	20	16	10	10	20	16
18	14	10	10	10	10	18	14	10	10	18	14
16	12	10	10	10	10	16	12	10	10	16	12
14	10	10	10	10	10	14	10	10	10	14	10
12	8	10	10	10	10	12	8	10	10	12	8
10	6	10	10	10	10	10	6	10	10	10	6
8	4	10	10	10	10	8	4	10	10	8	4
6	2	10	10	10	10	6	2	10	10	6	2
4	0	10	10	10	10	4	0	10	10	4	0
2	0	10	10	10	10	2	0	10	10	2	0
0	0	10	10	10	10	0	0	10	10	0	0

[illegible][illegible]

- Sales figure is an unofficial, yearly high and lows reflect the previous 23 weeks as last the current week, but not the last 13 trading days. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25% or more occurs, the week's high-low range and volume and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, the figures are based on the actual trading days.
- 1 = dividend paid once (q.s.).
- 2 = annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
- 3 = fluctuating dividend.
- 4 = no dividend.
- 5 = yearly low.
- 6 = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
- 7 = dividend in Canadian hands, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
- 8 = dividend paid after split or stock dividend, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
- 9 = dividend paid in preceding 12 months, on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
- 10 = new issue in preceding 12 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- 11 = new issue in preceding 23 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
- P/E = price-earnings ratio.
- P/B = price-book value ratio.
- 12 = dividend or stock dividend in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
- 13 = split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- 14 = split.
- 15 = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated rate of dividend or ex-distribution date.
- 16 = new yearly high.
- 17 = no action.
- 18 = in partnership or partnership or being reorganized under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.
- 19 = in bankruptcy or reorganization or being reorganized under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.
- 20 = dividend or ex-rights.
- 21 = stock dividend.
- 22 = without stock dividend.
- 23 = dividend and sales in full.
- 24 = split.
- 25 = split.

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## VOLUME AND THE ENT

1. Where do you live?  
Internationally

2. The first part of the report

$\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$

2017年12月  
 第12期

1. The first step is to identify the problem.
 2. The second step is to define the problem.
 3. The third step is to analyze the problem.
 4. The fourth step is to develop a solution.
 5. The fifth step is to implement the solution.
 6. The sixth step is to evaluate the solution.
 7. The seventh step is to monitor the solution.
 8. The eighth step is to maintain the solution.
 9. The ninth step is to improve the solution.
 10. The tenth step is to document the solution.

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Yes, when I...

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# THE 1994 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

At the International Herald Tribune it is of vital importance for us to know more about our readers, so that we can continue to produce a better newspaper for you. Whether you read the International Herald Tribune regularly or only occasionally, we would be grateful if you could help us by completing and returning this questionnaire. The survey results, which will be produced in a statistical form only, will be used by our editorial, marketing and advertising departments.

Your privacy will be protected in strictest confidence by RSL Research Services Ltd., a leading independent market research company.

As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation of one US dollar for each questionnaire returned. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published in the IHT on a regular basis.

Please complete and return the questionnaire to RSL using the folding instructions on the reverse.

Thank you for your help.

Richard McLean  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE  
PUBLISHER

## YOU AND THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

### 1. Where do you usually obtain your copies of the International Herald Tribune?

- subscription delivered to your home ☐ (117m)  
subscription delivered to your office - personal subscription - circulated copy ☐ (2)  
buy regularly from newsagent / newsstand ☐ (4)  
buy occasionally from newsagent / newsstand ☐ (5)  
friend or colleague's copy ☐ (6)  
airline / hotel copy ☐ (7)

### 2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

- 5 - 6 days a week ☐ (1) 1 - 2 days a week ☐ (127)  
3 - 4 days a week ☐ (2) Less often than once a week ☐ (4)

### 2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT?

(Please check all that apply)

- At home ☐ (1) Traveling abroad ☐ (137m)  
At work ☐ (2) Elsewhere ☐ (5)  
Traveling to and from work ☐ (3)

### 3a. Does your spouse/partner read your copy of the IHT?

- Yes ☐ (1) No ☐ (214)

### 3b. And how many people in total, excluding yourself, usually read your copy of the IHT?

- One ☐ (1) Three ☐ (3) Five or more ☐ (115)  
Two ☐ (2) Four ☐ (4) No one else ☐ (6)

### 4. How interested would you be in reading a lengthier, magazine-type article in the IHT?

- Very interested ☐ (1) Quite interested ☐ (2) Not very interested ☐ (316)

## TRAVEL

### 5. Approximately how many business air trips did you make in the last 12 months? (Count a round trip as one).

- None ☐ (0) 3 - 5 ☐ (3) 10 - 19 ☐ (7) 35+ ☐ (17)  
1 - 2 ☐ (1) 6 - 9 ☐ (6) 20 - 34 ☐ (3) IF NONE SKIP TO Q8

### 6. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business in the last 12 months?

- | EUROPE  | THE AMERICAS                                    | ASIA/PACIFIC                                    | MIDDLE EAST                                     | AFRICA  | ELSEWHERE                                       |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium / Luxembourg <input type="checkbox"/> (118m)          | USA <input type="checkbox"/> (127m)             | Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/> (4)          | Singapore <input type="checkbox"/> (6)          | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (7)              | Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/> (8)             |
| France <input type="checkbox"/> (2)                           | Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (2)             | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Germany <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                          | Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (3)      | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Italy <input type="checkbox"/> (4)                            | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Spain <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                            | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/> (6)                      | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/> (7)                      | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Scandinavia / Finland <input type="checkbox"/> (8)            | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| British Isles <input type="checkbox"/> (9)                    | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Russia <input type="checkbox"/> (118m)                        | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |
| Other Eastern European Countries <input type="checkbox"/> (2) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | Other Asia/Pacific <input type="checkbox"/> (3) |

### 7a. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

- | FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS<br>(Up to four hours)  | FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS<br>(Over four hours)    |
|---|---|
| First Class <input type="checkbox"/> (127)  | First Class <input type="checkbox"/> (127)  |
| Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> (2) | Business Class <input type="checkbox"/> (2) |
| Economy <input type="checkbox"/> (3)        | Economy <input type="checkbox"/> (3)        |
| No such trips <input type="checkbox"/> (4)  | No such trips <input type="checkbox"/> (4)  |

### 7b. Do you belong to an airline's executive/frequent flier club?

- Yes ☐ (1) No ☐ (2) SKIP TO Q8 (3)

### 7c. If yes, which one(s) do you mainly use?

- (Please write in) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

### 8. In the last 12 months, approximately how many nights have you spent in hotels on business?

- None ☐ (0) 8 - 14 ☐ (2) 30 - 49 ☐ (4) 75 or more ☐ (6)  
1 - 7 ☐ (1) 15 - 29 ☐ (3) 50 - 74 ☐ (5)

### 9. In the last 12 months, how many times have you rented a car (for business or personal reasons, at home or abroad)?

- Not rented ☐ (0) 3 - 6 rentals ☐ (2) 15 rentals or more ☐ (4)  
1 - 2 rentals ☐ (1) 7 - 14 rentals ☐ (3)

### 10. Please indicate whether you have done either of the following in the past 12 months:

- | FOR PERSONAL REASONS   | FOR BUSINESS REASONS   |
|--|--|
| Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (1) (137m) | Flown in a privately chartered aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (2) (137m) |
| Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (1) (137m)    | Used your company's private aeroplane <input type="checkbox"/> (2) (137m)    |

### 11a. Please indicate whether you own any of the following companies' calling cards, excluding pre-paid telephone cards. (Please check all that apply)

- AT&T ☐ (1) MCI ☐ (2) Sprint ☐ (312m)  
Other ☐ (4) Do not own one ☐ (5) SKIP TO Q.12

### 11b. How many times, on your last business trip outside your own country, did you use your calling card?

- None ☐ (1) Twice ☐ (3) 6 - 9 times ☐ (512m)  
Once ☐ (2) 3 - 5 times ☐ (4) 10 or more times ☐ (6)

## ABOUT YOU

### 12a. Of which country (or countries) are you a citizen? (Write in)

### 12b. In which country are you currently resident? (Write in)

### 12c. For how long have you been living in your present country of residence?

- Less than 6 months ☐ (1) 1 - 2 years ☐ (3) 5 - 10 years ☐ (512m)  
6 - 12 months ☐ (2) 2 - 5 years ☐ (4) 10 or more years ☐ (6)

### 13. Are you?

- Male ☐ (1) Female ☐ (214)

### 14. What is your age?

- Under 25 ☐ (1) 35 - 44 ☐ (3) 55 - 64 ☐ (512m)  
25 - 34 ☐ (2) 45 - 54 ☐ (4) 65 or over ☐ (6)

### 15. What is the highest educational level you attained?

- Doctorate/ higher university degree ☐ (1) University degree/ equivalent professional qualification ☐ (314)  
MBA ☐ (2) Secondary or high school ☐ (4)

### 16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall? (Check in US\$ or write in your own currency)

- Up to US \$50,000 ☐ (1) \$150,000 to \$199,999 ☐ (512m)  
\$50,000 to \$74,999 ☐ (2) \$200,000 to \$249,999 ☐ (6)  
\$75,000 to \$99,999 ☐ (3) \$250,000 to \$499,999 ☐ (7)  
\$100,000 to \$149,999 ☐ (4) \$500,000 or more ☐ (8)

Or annual income in own currency (write in) \_\_\_\_\_

### 17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company cars?

- No car ☐ (0) One ☐ (1) Two ☐ (2) Three or more ☐ (312m)

### 17b. What do you estimate to be the current cost of your main car, if purchased new (to the same specification)?

- Under US \$15,000 ☐ (1) \$40,000 to under \$75,000 ☐ (412m)  
\$15,000 to under \$25,000 ☐ (2) \$75,000 or more ☐ (5)  
\$25,000 to under \$40,000 ☐ (3)

### 18. Which, if any, of these cards do you use?

(Please check as many as apply)

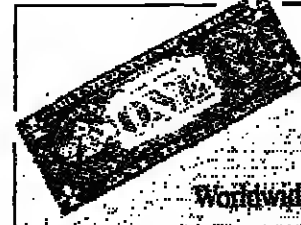
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard (Gold) <input type="checkbox"/> (1) | Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/> (512m)    |
| Access/Eurocard/Mastercard <input type="checkbox"/> (2)        | Visa Gold/Premier <input type="checkbox"/> (6) |
| American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/> (3)    | Visa/Carte Bleue <input type="checkbox"/> (7)  |
| American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/> (4)            | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (8)     |

### 19a. Which, if any, of the following types of investment do you or members of your household have?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Stocks and Shares <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)                                  | Life Assurance Policies <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)                        |
| Bonds <input type="checkbox"/> (2)   | Derivative Products <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                               |
| Government Securities <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                                 | Gold/Precious Metals <input type="checkbox"/> (4)                              |
| Investment funds (including Mutual Funds/Unit Trusts) <input type="checkbox"/> (4) | Real Estate (excluding main residence) <input type="checkbox"/> (5)            |
| Private Pension Plans <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                                 | Collectibles (art, antiques, coins, stamps, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> (6) |
|  | Other <input type="checkbox"/> (7)   |

### 19b. What is the approximate total value of the above and any other investments (excluding your main home) owned by you and members of your household (in US\$)?

- Under US \$50,000 ☐ (1) \$500,000 to under \$1 million ☐ (512m)  
\$50,000 to under \$100,000 ☐ (2) \$1 million to under \$5 million ☐ (6)  
\$100,000 to under \$250,000 ☐ (3) US \$5 million or more ☐ (7)  
\$250,000 to under \$500,000 ☐ (4)



Please indicate which of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation:

- Save the Children ☐ (1) Red Cross ☐ (2)  
Worldwide Fund for Nature ☐ (3) Cancer Research ☐ (4)

## A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation. In 1993, the IHT contributed \$10,662 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

## YOUR OCCUPATION

### 20. Are you ... ?

- Working full-time ☐ (1) Student ☐ (3) Not in a paid occupation ☐ (512m)  
Working part-time ☐ (2) Retired ☐ (4) Other ☐ (6)

If you are not working full-time or part-time, please skip to bottom of page.

### 21. What is the principal activity of the organisation for which you work?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Primary/Public Utilities <input type="checkbox"/> (112m) | Education <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)                   |
| Manufacturing/Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> (2)   | Legal <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                          |
| Wholesale/Retail <input type="checkbox"/> (3)            | Medical <input type="checkbox"/> (4)                        |
| Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (4)          | Government/ Diplomatic Service <input type="checkbox"/> (5) |
| Other Business Services <input type="checkbox"/> (5)     | Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/> (6)               |

### 22. What is your job status?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Proprietor/Partner <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)                 | Legal Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)               |
| Chairman/ Chief Executive/President <input type="checkbox"/> (2)   | Medical Practitioner <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                |
| Managing Director/ General Manager <input type="checkbox"/> (3)    | Scientist/Researcher/ Technologist <input type="checkbox"/> (4)  |
| Other Senior Management <input type="checkbox"/> (4)               | Academic <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                            |
| Middle Management <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                     | Teacher <input type="checkbox"/> (6)                             |
| Executive <input type="checkbox"/> (6)                             | Senior Government Officer/ Diplomat <input type="checkbox"/> (7) |
| Self Employed/ Independent Consultant <input type="checkbox"/> (7) | Other (Please give details) <input type="checkbox"/> (8)         |

### 23. For which, if any, of the goods and services listed below are you wholly or partly responsible for company decisions to purchase or lease, or to appoint or change a supplier? (Please check as many as apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| COMPUTERS/SOFTWARE <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)                         | Corporate Financial Services <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)            |
| Network Systems <input type="checkbox"/> (2)                               | Fund Management <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                            |
| PCs/Desktop Computers/WPs <input type="checkbox"/> (3)                     | Foreign Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> (4)                           |
| Laptop Computers <input type="checkbox"/> (4)                              | Insurance Services <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                         |
| Computer Peripherals <input type="checkbox"/> (5)                          | Company Credit Cards <input type="checkbox"/> (6)                       |
| Software/Software Services <input type="checkbox"/> (6)                    | BUSINESS SERVICES <input type="checkbox"/> (7)                          |
| TELECOMMUNICATIONS <input type="checkbox"/> (7)                            | Legal Services <input type="checkbox"/> (8)                             |
| Facsimile Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (8)                           | Management Consultancy Services <input type="checkbox"/> (9)            |
| Telecommunications Systems or Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (9)       | Executive Recruitment <input type="checkbox"/> (10)                     |
| OTHER EQUIPMENT <input type="checkbox"/> (10)                              | Management Training Courses <input type="checkbox"/> (11)               |
| Photocopiers <input type="checkbox"/> (11)                                 | Company Travel <input type="checkbox"/> (12)                            |
| Company Aircraft <input type="checkbox"/> (12)                             | Conferences/Exhibitions <input type="checkbox"/> (13)                   |
| Company Vehicles <input type="checkbox"/> (13)                             | PR/Marketing/ Advertising/Market Research <input type="checkbox"/> (14) |
| Plant and Equipment <input type="checkbox"/> (14)                          | Courier/Freight Services <input type="checkbox"/> (15)                  |
| Scientific Instruments <input type="checkbox"/> (15)                       | Information Services <input type="checkbox"/> (16)                      |
| Raw Materials <input type="checkbox"/> (16)                                | Data Management <input type="checkbox"/> (17)                           |
| Business Premises/ Industrial Site Selection <input type="checkbox"/> (17) | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (18)                             |
| FINANCIAL SERVICES <input type="checkbox"/> (18)                           |   |
| Domestic Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (19)                             |   |
| International Banking <input type="checkbox"/> (20)                        |   |

### 24. Does your company operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

- Yes ☐ (1) No ☐ (212m)

### 25. How many people does your company employ ...

- |   |                                    |                                     |                                      |  |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/> (1)                         | 10-49 <input type="checkbox"/> (2) | 50-249 <input type="checkbox"/> (3) | 250-999 <input type="checkbox"/> (4) | 1000-4999 <input type="checkbox"/> (5) | 5000+ <input type="checkbox"/> (6) |
| a) in your country of residence? <input type="checkbox"/> (1) | <input type="checkbox"/> (2)       | <input type="checkbox"/> (3)        | <input type="checkbox"/> (4)         | <input type="checkbox"/> (5)           | <input type="checkbox"/> (6)       |
| b) worldwide? <input type="checkbox"/> (1)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> (2)       | <input type="checkbox"/> (3)        | <input type="checkbox"/> (4)         | <input type="checkbox"/> (5)           | <input type="checkbox"/> (6)       |

### 26a. Which of the following international activities do you carry out in the course of your work?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| I purchase goods/services from suppliers in other countries <input type="checkbox"/> (1)                  | I manage the company finances at an international level <input type="checkbox"/> (312m) |
| I influence strategic decisions about the company's international operations <input type="checkbox"/> (2) | I raise capital or invest funds internationally <input type="checkbox"/> (4)            |
|   | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (5)  |

### 26b. In which of the following countries/regions are you involved in the course of your work?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Africa <input type="checkbox"/> (112m)         | Japan <input type="checkbox"/> (2)                 |
| Western Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (312m) | South East Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (3)       |
| Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/> (4)      | Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/> (5)            |
| USA / Canada <input type="checkbox"/> (6)      | Australia/New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> (7) |
| Latin America <input type="checkbox"/> (8)     | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> (9)         |
| Middle East <input type="checkbox"/> (9)       |  |

If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. Please note that your name and address will not be made available to the IHT - all replies will be kept in the strictest confidence by the research company RSL.

If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire. Thank you.

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS

TITLE: MR/MRS/MS/MISS/DR/PROF (Please delete those which do not apply)

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

POSTCODE: \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTRY: \_\_\_\_\_

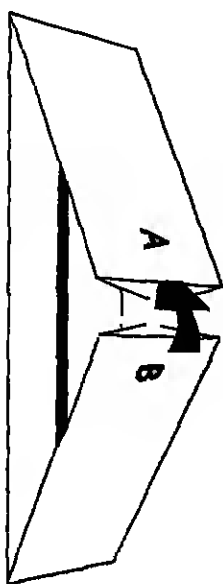


A

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

THIRD FOLD



**FOLD IN SEQUENCE**  
First fold to Fourth fold.  
Then tuck Flap B into Flap A

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**P**LEASE help us continue this important program by completing and forwarding the questionnaire on the reverse side of this sheet.

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B

مكاتب الأصيل



**March 2, 1994**

d Korea	\$	15.36	d Europe 1992	\$	11.35
<b>NEW TIGER SEL FUND</b>			d Europe Obligations	£cu	104.94
d Hong Kong	\$	62.85	w F.I.T. Fund FF	FF	151.09
d Japan	\$	18.39	w F.M.P. Portfolio	\$	0.7179
d Philippines	\$	70.56	w Fairfield INT'l Ltd	\$	214.75
d Thailand	\$	22.45	w Fairfield Senvir Ltd	\$	316.30
d Malaysia	\$	24.70	w Fairfield Strolees Ltd	\$	85.10

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# SPORTS

## Spurs' Odd Mix Makes Winning Formula

By Jay Privman  
New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — The ascension of the San Antonio Spurs to one of the National Basketball Association's top teams has coincided with the spectacular play of David Robinson, the abstinence-preaching, shoe-selling, slam-dunking center who is the league's second-leading scorer and, perhaps, its best all-around player.

In the last two months, the Spurs have won 25 of 29 games, including 14 of their last 16, and were 40-16 — third best in the league — entering Wednesday night's game at home against Utah.

But this transformation has not been sudden. Rather, it began 14 months ago when John Lucas took over as coach, and it was energized in October, when the Spurs traded Sean Elliott to Detroit for Dennis Rodman, the league's best rebounder and cheerleader — and its most notorious hair stylist.

Beyond them, it is hardly a spectacular supporting cast. The starting guards, Willie Anderson and Vinny Del Negro, are role players. They combine for an average of 20 points per game.

A starting forward, Dale Ellis, had worn out his welcome in Seattle, and the career of Lloyd Daniels, a reserve forward, was nearly waylaid by problems with drugs.

The other reserves include such aging veterans as Antoine Carr, Eric (Sleepy) Floyd and Terry Cummings, and J. R. Reid, a college star who has been a disappointment as a pro.

This then is San Antonio, the hottest team in the league. And one of the oddest.

"That's an understatement, that we're an

odd collection of people," Robinson said as he surveyed the locker room after a 126-110 victory against the Lakers in Los Angeles last week. "But the thing is, these guys genuinely root for each other. We're not the most talented team, but we use that talent to play with a lot of enthusiasm."

Lucas is the master chef. A former player, he runs a substance-abuse treatment center in Houston and has brought the interpersonal skills honed as a counselor to the Spurs, who are 79-38 since he became coach.

"He allows players to be themselves," Robinson said. "That's one of the keys in this league. You've got to be more than a dictator. He's got a good feel for it, for

Rodman's arrival changed the responsibilities of the Spurs, most notably those of Robinson. No longer does Robinson have to do all the rebounding, as well as scoring. Rodman parks himself at the baseline, which frees Robinson to move about the court.

Robinson is one of the quickest centers in the game, yet has a deadly outside shot, a combination that is difficult to defend. Leave Robinson alone, and he will pop from 15 feet (5 meters). Come out to challenge, and Robinson can blow right by.

"Instead of compromising David for the good of the team, we've compromised the team for the good of David," Lucas said. Robinson is averaging 28.5 points per

game. Then he got rolling. "Shaq is not the man. He's the man because the NBA wants him to be the man, but before you can be the man, you've got to be the man."

Such doggerel is typical of Rodman, who seems to exist in his own world during games. He spends these two-plus hours of game time chatting with opposing players, fans and himself, and cajoling teammates. Every few moments, Rodman locks in on a rebound like a beat-seeking missile. Rodman is averaging a league-leading 17.9 rebounds per game. O'Neal is second with 12.5.

"I've been around a lot of guys and learned a lot, especially the Olympics and All-Star teams, but I've learned as much about winning from Dennis as anyone," Robinson said.

Will that winning translate to success in the playoffs? The Spurs are notorious for being early-round casualties. Last year, the Spurs made it to the Western Conference semifinals, where they lost to Phoenix. To advance further this year, they will rely on Robinson and Rodman, and a back-breaking defense that is the second best in the league to the Knicks.

"We're already seeing some playoff-type looks from other teams," Lucas said. "Getting by those hurdles now will make us better when the playoffs come."

The Spurs have the right mix for a strong playoff run: good outside shooting, a strong inside game, a patient half-court offense and stifling defense.

"I definitely feel we're playing as well as anyone," Robinson said. "Yeah, we've got an odd assortment of people, and Dennis sure adds another card to the table. I wouldn't want to change it, though."

## NCAA, BCA Hoosiers Rebound After 50-Point Loss

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Black Coaches Association and the NCAA, with an assist from federal mediators, have finally begun talking to each other, although no one would say what was discussed.

"The parties had a frank exchange of views and planned to schedule another session to continue the talks," Ron Tomalis of the Justice Department's Community Relations Service, which is mediating the dispute, said after Tuesday night's 2-hour conference call.

The NCAA and the BCA twice tried to meet face to face but were unable to do so because of the Olympics and scheduling conflicts.

The coaches threatened in January to disrupt Division I-A games to protest higher academic eligibility standards and reduced scholarships.

However, the threat was withdrawn after the 40-member Congressional Black Caucus advised the coaches against disrupting the season and intervened to get the Justice Department involved.

Tomalis declined to say when the two sides would try to talk again, and whether it would be in person or by conference call. He said both sides and the mediators agreed to not comment on the various disputes.

The Associated Press

Bob Knight was selective in whom he talked to, and his players were not talking at all after No. 17 Indiana rebounded from a 50-point loss to Minnesota two days earlier with an 82-77 victory over visiting Illinois.

"The Indiana players and coaches won't be available," Gregg Elkin, Indiana's assistant sports in-

## College Leaders

Through February 28

SCORING

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
Robinson, David	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

REBOUNDING

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
Robinson, David	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

ASSISTS

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
Robinson, David	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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3 POINT FG PERCENT

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
Robinson, David	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

TEAM OFFENSE

Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

TEAM DEFENSE

Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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## New Lineup, If Not Players, Ends Knicks' Losing Streak

The Associated Press

The New York Knicks lost most of their Atlantic Division lead in February. March brought a new lineup and the end of a four-game losing streak.

Coach Pat Riley's three new starters missed 10 of 18 shots and scored just 17 points, but the bot-

### NBA HIGHLIGHTS

tom line was a 100-88 victory Tuesday night in Sacramento.

"It's nice to shake the doldrums with a win," said Riley, whose team outscored Sacramento, 54-32. "Our rebounding paid off. We got the shots when we needed them."

Patrick Ewing, one of two hold-over starters in the revamped lineup, had 28 points and tied his season high with 21 rebounds.

Riley started Anthony Bonner, Derek Harper and Hubert Davis in place of Charles Smith, John Starks and Greg Anthony.

But Anthony, averaging 4.8 points on 28 percent shooting his previous seven games, came off the bench with 18 points. He led New York's 46-9 advantage over Sacramento's reserves.

"There's so much depth on this team," said Anthony, who started the previous 36 games. "I wanted to be more aggressive and penetrate and not worry about mistakes."

New York, which saw a 7½-game lead over Orlando cut to two in February, did not take control against the Kings until the fourth quarter, but then used a 13-3 run to build an 86-74 edge with 5:24 left.

Mitch Richmond scored 29 points for the Kings, who had a

five-game home winning streak snapped. They have beaten the Knicks only once in 10 games during the last five seasons.

SuperSonics 112, Hornets 96: Seattle improved its home record to 22-3 and handed Charlotte its 14th loss in 15 games as Kendall Gill and Gary Payton scored 21 and 20 points, respectively.

Warriors 114, Clippers 109: Chris Webber celebrated his 21st birthday with 26 points and 18 rebounds, and Latrell Sprewell scored 27 points, while Golden

### NBA Leaders

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
O'Neal, Shaquille	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

ASSISTS

Player	Team	PTS	REB	AST	STL	BLK	FG%	FT%
Robinson, David	San Antonio	28.5	17.9	2.5	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.8	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Benton, Vermont	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Smith, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3
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Johnson, Scott	San Antonio	27.1	12.7	2.7	1.0	0.5	52.1	78.3

State outscored Los Angeles by 17-5 in the final four minutes.

Dominique Wilkins, in his second game for the Clippers, led all scorers with 29 points.

Rockets 97, Magic 85: Houston snapped Orlando's seven-game winning streak behind Hakeem Olajuwon's 26 points and six blocked shots.

Olajuwon got help from Otis Thorpe, with 19 rebounds, and rookie Sam Cassell, who scored all of his 16 points in the second half.

Anfernee Hardaway and Dennis Scott each scored 21 points for the Magic, winless in seven games at The Summit. The NBA's leading scorer, Shaquille O'Neal, was held to 19 points on 6-for-19 shooting.

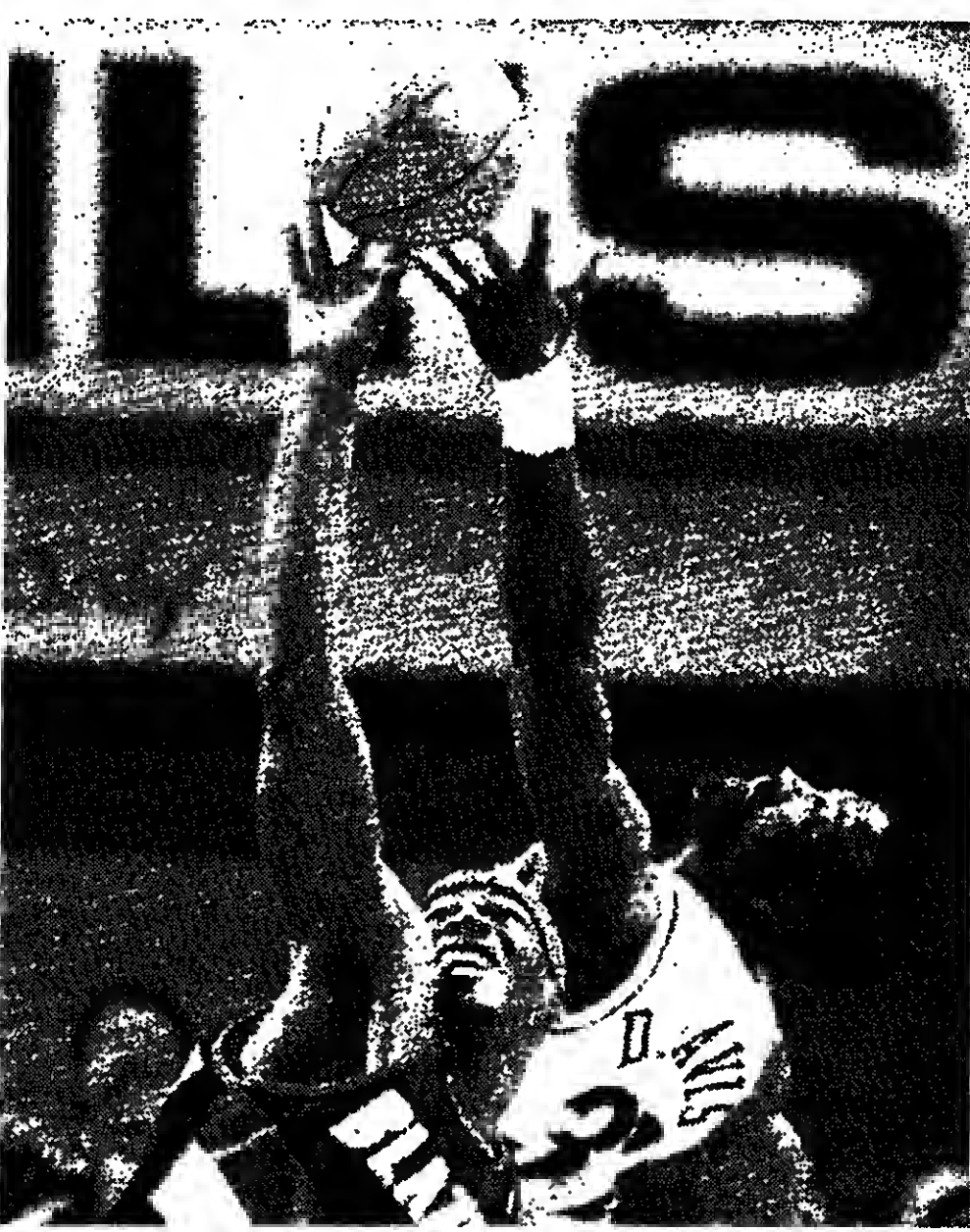
Heat 114, Bucks 102: Miami went five games over the 500 mark for the first time in franchise history, defeating Milwaukee behind Glen Rice's 25 points and Grant Long's season-high 22.

The Heat, in their sixth season, are 30-25 after matching a season-high with their fifth straight victory.

Pacers 106 Trail Blazers 94: Rick Smith got 24 points and 13 rebounds, for his fifth straight game with double figures in both, as Indiana beat Portland for its eighth consecutive victory at home.

Hawks 102, Timberwolves 99: Danny Manning, in his debut in Atlanta, made a 12-foot jumper with eight seconds left to salvage a victory over Minnesota.

Manning and Stacy Augmon each scored 21 points, and Mookie Blaylock had 14 points, 10 assists and 8 steals, while Christian Laettner got 21 points for Minnesota.



Clifford Robinson halted a pass to Dale Davis, but the Trail Blazers fared less well against the Pacers.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



### PEANUTS









